



# THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大



2132 VOL VII.

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中華民國二十二年十月十八日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

大正二十八年十月十八日

10 CENTS

## NO PEACE TILL GERMAN PEOPLE CHANGE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—WILSON

### LAON CAPTURED, DOUAI'S SUBURBS HELD BY BRITISH

Big Gains Made On Two  
Different Parts Of  
Front

### POCKET WIPED OUT

French Straighten Line Be-  
yond Chemin-des-Dames  
By Great Advance

### HARDER FIGHTING

Germans Putting Up Strong  
Defense Against British  
In Center

#### THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

The most marked successes of the day are in two widely separated parts of the front—around Douai and in the Laon region.

In the former the British are in the suburbs of Douai and the fall of the city is certain. Here the advance has been several miles.

In the latter the French have wiped out a pocket from five to ten miles deep. They have captured Laon and progressed beyond the Chemin-des-Dames, holding practically the entire road from La Fere to Rheims. As a result the salient created by the Allied successes in the Champagne and on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line is being wiped out and the line straightened, liberating a large section of France.

The news from the Suippe front, the Argonne and the Meuse is unclear, although the fighting is severe and there have been some French and American gains.

#### (French Wireless)

Lyons, October 14, 10 p.m.—On all parts of the front the German retreat continues under the combined pressure of the Allied armies. In Champagne the enemy's retreat has been precipitated under the irresistible push of General Mangin's troops.

In the region of Laon the French and Italian troops have advanced along the greater part of the front to a depth of five kilometers, an advance which brings them, north of the Aisne, to the railway line between Laon and Rheims. The French troops have entered Laon.

When evacuating that town the Germans carried away over 300 persons, including the Mayor. The French troops found 6,500 civilians in the town.

In the Douai sector our Allies have continued to advance between the Canal de l'Escaut and the Seneze, and have reached the outskirts of Lieu St. Amand, five kilometers south of Denain.

In the Meuse sector the successes of the French and American forces continued despite the desperate resistance of the enemy.

#### AT OUTSKIRTS OF DOUAI

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, October 13.—Reuter's agency learns that we have reached the outskirts of Douai and captured the suburb on the west bank of the Seneze.

Practically the whole St. Gobain massif has been captured by the French, who have reached the outskirts of Laon, the fall of which is expected at any moment.

The Allies have emerged into open country in the neighborhood of the river Loucheux.

The whole of the high ground southeast and east of Laon has been evacuated by the enemy, and also the Oise salient. Thus by midday the French had advanced another seven miles in the neighborhood of Laon.

It is pointed out that the retreat of the enemy has been carried out in good order and there is no evidence of anything approaching a debacle, though when the retirement of the enemy has been carried out he will be in a difficult situation with

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### Heads Army Retiring Before British



CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT

### LIBERTY BOND SALES BIG AS END OF DRIVE NEARS

G.\$1,384,500 Subscribed With  
Fourth Loan Campaign Clos-  
ing Tomorrow Night

With the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign ending tomorrow night, record subscriptions are anticipated today and tomorrow from buyers who have been waiting for a rise in exchange. All previous marks for single-day sales were surpassed yesterday when a total of G.\$202,300 was recorded. Included in this are subscriptions of G.\$112,000 from Peking, G.\$16,000 from Tientsin, G.\$10,200 from Tsingtau and G.\$4,750 from Chefoo. Sales in Shanghai banks were G.\$59,350.

The grand total for North China this morning is G.\$1,384,500 and the committee hopes to record a million and a half by tomorrow night. Yesterday's largest sale was for G.\$10,000 to a Chinese buyer.

The summary of yesterday's subscriptions:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Amount
International Banking Corporation	36	G.\$22,200
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	46	6,950
Bank of China	5	11,900
American-Oriental Bank	9	2,450
Chartered Bank	2	5,050
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	12	10,800
Totals	110	G.\$59,350

By telegraph:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Amount
International Bank	813	G.\$408,600
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	195	147,450
American Express Co.	128	60,650
Russo-Asiatic Bank	57	62,900
Bank of China	71	143,200
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	20	27,850
Banque Industrielle de Chine	43	23,300
American-Oriental Bank	133	80,250
Chartered Bank	42	27,450
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	32	27,050
Yokohama Specie Bank	1	1,500
Bank of Communications	8	3,100
Totals	1,543	G.\$963,300

Outports:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Amount
Hankow	106	600
Tientsin	182	000
Peking	112	000
Through Russo Asiatic Bank, Vladivostok	5	650
(Not included above)		
Through Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Tsingtau	10	200
(Not included above)		
Chefoo	4	750
Outports total		G.\$421,200

Total for North China...G.\$1,384,500

### Mr. Ellis Ezra Fined \$2,000 After Jury Returns Verdict Of Guilty In Meifoo Case

Defendant Is Convicted In British Supreme Court  
On Bribery Charge After Fifty-Minute  
Deliberation

A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury in the Meifoo case late yesterday afternoon and Mr. Ellis Ezra was sentenced by Sir Havilland de Saumarez of the British Supreme Court, to pay a fine of \$2,000.

The jury was out fifty minutes, retiring at 4:15 o'clock and returning at 5:10. In delivering sentence Sir Havilland said:

"You have been convicted of offering a bribe to a laodah of a launch. I think it well that it be clearly understood that the enactment such as that under which you are convicted is one which may be of great value to us here because the temptation to take property out of the hands of a Chinese and the facility with which that may be done at no considerable expense renders it a crime which should be carefully guarded against."

"I cannot feel that yours is an aggravated case, because it seems to me it could not be long premeditated. The matter is one which must have come to your mind shortly before its execution. Under those circumstances I do not think it is necessary to inflict upon you a sentence of imprisonment, and I shall order you to pay a fine of \$2,000."

The courtroom was crowded to capacity during both sessions of the court yesterday, many people standing. The forenoon was occupied in taking the concluding

testimony for the Crown, given by Capt. W. I. Elster, Marine Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, and the testimony of the defendant—the only witness put on by the defense. The evidence of both men was similar to that given at the preliminary hearing in the lower court.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, began summing up when the court sat in the afternoon, reviewing in comprehensive fashion the testimony in the case and asking a conviction on the bribery charge. He did not press on the charge of conspiracy.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the defense, delivered an eloquent and able argument for the acquittal of Mr. Ezra. In his review of the evidence he based his summing up principally on the testimony of Sergt. Woodfield, eliminating most of the other evidence as negligible, and spoke of the public prejudice under which the defendant stood and to which the jury must pay no attention.

The Chief Judge then instructed the jury. His remarks formed a comprehensive summing up of the points of the case and were as follows:

"Mr. Jenkin made some sort of apology for his presence here. He has conducted his defense in a manner which, I think, is entirely consonant with the way in which defenses are usually conducted in

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### GERMAN ROYALTIES SEEK VILAS IN SWEDEN

Owner Of Place Near Stockholm  
Gets Offer From Two  
Of Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, October 13.—Prince Kurbacheff, a Russian refugee, who is the owner of a large villa near Stockholm, has received an offer from high quarters for the villa for two German Royalties who are expected in Stockholm.

### Son Of Crown Prince Ramored As New Kaiser

Paris, October 12.—There is a rumor of the abdication of the Kaiser and the story is repeated that the Crown Prince's son, who is twelve years of age, should be selected as his successor with the Kaiser's brother as Regent.

### SOFT TRIES TO EXCUSE GERMAN VANDALISM

Regrets Loss Of Treasures But  
Soldiers' Lives Must Be  
Defended, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, October 13.—Dr. Solff, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an attempt to justify the German devastation of France during their retreat on the plea of military necessity declared: "As long as the struggle continues, much as we regret the loss of art treasures which cannot be replaced even consideration for the most venerable shrines of civilization must give place to consideration for the lives of the defenders of the Fatherland."

### Spain Will Carry Out Shipping Reprisals

Will Seize German Vessels In  
Ports As Compensation For  
U-Boat Sinkings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Madrid, October 13.—The Cabinet has agreed to execute the decision to seize German ships in Spanish ports.

### CHALLENGE TO AUTOCRACY

Washington, October 14.—The Secretary of State this afternoon made public the following note to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States.

The Department of State,  
October 14th, 1918.

SIR: In reply to the communication of the German Government dated the 12th instant, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of the 8th and 12th, October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in. At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals for an armistice, submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the 4th July last. It is as follows:

"THE DESTRUCTION OF EVERY ARBITRARY POWER ANYWHERE THAT CAN SEPARATELY, SECRETLY, AND OF ITS SINGLE CHOICE DISTURB THE PEACE OF THE WORLD; OR, IF IT CANNOT BE PRESENTLY DESTROYED, AT LEAST ITS REDUCTION TO VIRTUAL IMPOTENCY."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

"The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the Governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing. The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

### MAIL FOR U.S. TODAY

Mail for the United States, on the Chikugo Maru, to connect at a Japan port with a trans-Pacific liner, will close at the American Post Office this afternoon. Registered mail will be received until four o'clock and ordinary mail will close at five o'clock.

### The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.4 and the minimum 52.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.9 and 53.6.

### PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE BILL CHANGED BY COMMITTEE

Clause Giving Additional Vote  
To Persons Over 40 Is  
Deleted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, October 13.—A message from Berlin states that the Suffrage Committee in the Prussian Upper House has deleted the clause in the Franchise Bill giving an additional vote to persons over 40 years of age.

### KAISER MUST GO, IS CHIEF POINT OF REMARKABLE NOTE

President Tells German  
People The Choice  
Is Theirs

### CAN ALTER RULERS

Also Will Refuse Armistice  
So Long As Atro-  
cities Continue

### CITES LEINSTER

Will Make Separate Reply  
To Austria's Request  
For Peace

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, October 14.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has informed Germany that the only condition upon which an armistice will be granted is that atrocities on land and sea cease and also that autocracy must go before full peace can come.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
[Note: The following messages were despatched before President Wilson's reply to Germany was made public. Editor.]

London, October 14.—The feeling of the general public on Sunday with regard to the proposed armistice seemed mostly one of anxiety lest anything should be done to jeopardize a just recompense for the sacrifices which have been made. This was reflected in numerous interviews with public men, for instance, the Lord Mayor of London, the Reverend R. J. Campbell, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the Chairman of the Socialist Party, and Lord Haldane.

How the crime of sinking the Leinster has affected opinion is made evident in a speech by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., at Whitefields Tabernacle, when he declared that it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind in view of the universal horror and rage caused by the Leinster murders. "The Allies must apply to Germany that force which alone can guarantee that these infernal crimes shall not recur again," he said.

At a meeting at the Coliseum, which was addressed by Lord Denbigh, a resolution was passed demanding the punishment of the German criminals and no armistice with Germany until her surrender is unconditional.

German Idea Of Evacuation  
The extraordinary German idea of an evacuation is indicated in Dutch telegrams.

The Hague newspaper Nieuwe Courant states that the Dutch Minister in Berlin is coming to The Hague. It is rumored in connection with a German proposal that, in the event of the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France, Dutch troops shall take over control of the evacuated territories. The newspaper adds that the German idea is that the Allies' armies on the Western front shall remain on the line they have reached when the Germans begin their evacuation.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Leipzig correspondent of the newspaper Politiken says that the evacuation is to be carried out by the troops of the Central Powers withdrawing to the frontiers unpurged, the evacuated territories becoming a neutral zone temporarily occupied by neutral troops, possibly Dutch.

U. S. Hasn't Consulted London  
The United States has not communicated with Great Britain regarding Germany's reply.

There is reason to believe that the telegrams in Germany are being rigorously controlled by the military, hence more than the usual caution is necessary in placing a construction on the news which is allowed to get out of Germany.

Sir George Foster, the acting Premier of Canada, has declared that the Canadians do not wish to conclude peace before the Kaiser and his creatures have been placed beyond



the possibility of recommencing the war. The Germans, he said, have not yet shown the slightest sign of repentance.

#### No Prospect Of Armistice

London, October 13.—It is authoritatively stated that there is no prospect of an early armistice. Moreover, when the time is ripe for considering the proposition, an armistice will not be seriously considered without accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheathe the sword but she is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities. These fundamental points represent the views of Great Britain and her Allies.

President Wilson is not likely to reply at present. It is expected that he will consult the Allies before definitely drafting an answer.

#### Amnesty In Germany

Copenhagen, October 13.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has ordered the Chancellor to draw up an extensive amnesty for political offenders.

Amsterdam, October 14.—A message from Berlin officially announces that the Kaiser has granted an extensive political amnesty, including cases which were tried by court-martial, for example strikers, demonstrators in food riots, etcetera.

#### Harden Talks Of Kaiser Going

Amsterdam, October 13.—The Lokal Amsterdamer states that the Conservative deputies in the Reichstag have communicated to the German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, their serious objections to the acceptance of President Wilson's reply.

The Berliner Tageblatt quotes a lecture given by Herr Maximilian Harden in Berlin in which he said, amid prolonged applause, that the rule of certain persons was a thing of the past. Submarinism was advised by men who will stand before a State Tribunal and the work of Baron von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin at Brest-Litovsk had brought upon them the reputation of having the morals of card-sharps.

#### Expected Wilson To Consult

London, October 13.—Reuter's agency is informed that the next step is for President Wilson to consult the Allies regarding the German answer.

On the face of it the German answer seems to accept all President Wilson's points but the real difficulty is Germany's disregard hitherto of all obligations to truth and good faith. The German note does not make it definitely clear if President Wilson's terms are accepted outright or only as the basis of discussion. Evidently such a mere vague statement will not be sufficient.

No armistice is possible except on rigorous guarantees that the enemy is not merely utilizing the interval to resume military operations later.

#### U-Boat Outrages Give

#### Fright To The Germans

London, October 14.—Reuter's agency learns that the crimes of the sinking of the Leinster and the Hiram Maru have caused consternation in certain German official quarters in neutral countries. High German financial quarters are now following shipping circles in advocating peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging that otherwise internal revolution is inevitable.

#### War Funds Concert At Union Church Hall

Tea And 'At Home' This Afternoon Will Be For Benefit Of Allied War Activities

A tea and musical "at home" will be held at the Union Church hall this afternoon. The proceeds will go to Allied war funds. Tea will be served at four o'clock and the concert will start an hour later. The following is the program:

- Duo for two pianos—Fantaisie—Sur un air original
- Gurilt Miss M. Jansen and Mrs. Armistead
- Songs—(a) In the Chimney Corner Gertrude Griswold (b) I Hid My Love.....Guy d'Hardelot Mrs. G. F. Ashley
- Violin Solos—(a) Deep River, Negro Melody Mischa Elman (b) Slavonic Dance ...Dvorak-Kreisler Miss Jansen
- Songs—(a) Mim's song from La Boheme Puccini (b) Mavourneen Miss McConnell
- Duo for two pianos—Oberon ..... Czerny Miss M. Jansen and Mrs. Armistead

#### HARRIERS MEET TODAY

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Harriers Club will be held this afternoon at 5:30 at the Shanghai Rowing Club. All members are invited to attend. A slow run of five miles will be made Saturday afternoon at 4:30, starting from the Verdun Gardens, Avenue Joffre. A large team is expected to take part.

#### Germans Despoiling Bulgarian Soil Also

Deporting Troops Appropriating Supplies And Taking Boots From Bulgar Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, October 14.—Bulgaria has protested that the departing German soldiers are appropriating Bulgarian military stores and materials and forcing wounded Bulgarian soldiers to give up their boots.

#### Woman's Exchange Netted Over \$7,000

Shop Not To Open This Fall But Work Will Be Done

Something over \$7,000 was cleared for war relief funds by the American Woman's Exchange during the six months during which it operated, according to the report and balance sheet just published. To the profits shown on the balance sheet should be added \$700 given to the Red Cross funds during the "drive" of last May.

It is announced that the Exchange will not open again this fall but Mrs. William Morris, who was in charge of the Shop, states that she will be glad to receive orders for cakes of all sorts, the proceeds from sales of which will go to relief work. Mrs. Morris also wished to receive the names of all ladies willing to bake cakes for the purpose.

Following is the balance sheet for the Exchange:

Liabilities	
Cup Account .....	\$1,017.00
Sundry Creditors .....	55.00
Profit and Loss Account .....	
Profit Dec. 11, closing .....	6,554.30
	\$7,426.30
Assets	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	\$10.92
Sundry Debtors .....	13.45
War Relief Fund and American Red Cross .....	4,307.47
Suspense Account .....	54.40
Stock Stored .....	193.67
Cash in Bank .....	2,832.18
Cash in Hand .....	14.21
	2,846.39
	2,846.39
	\$7,426.30

#### New Macao Governor Takes Over Office

Outlines Program Of Reforms, Including Better Harbor And More Public Instruction

Reuter's Pacific Service Macao, October 14.—The new Governor, when taking over the administration, delivered an address in which he outlined a program for the betterment of the water supply and harbor works of Macao, for which purpose a special commission headed by a technical engineering expert is shortly arriving, steamship connection between Portugal and her Far Eastern Colonies, limited autonomy for Macao, public instruction and the raising of the salaries of public servants, particularly the smaller-paid officials.

#### \$2,000 Is Subscribed For Nantao Institute

Ten teams have raised \$2,000 with which to purchase a lot of land for the new Nantao Christian Institute Building at Great East Gate. Directors of the institute have pledged to contribute an amount equal to that raised by the teams. The campaign continues.

#### ALLIES' RELIEF BODIES TO CENTRALISE EFFORTS

Representatives Meet And Name Committee To Effect Closer Co-operation

Close and efficient co-operation between the Allied war relief organizations of Shanghai, especially in their efforts in aid of the Siberian forces, was insured at a meeting called last Thursday by Lady de Saumarez, president of the British Women's Work Association, at her home, 3 Yates Road.

There were present: Mr. and Mrs. Grosse, Mr. Johnson, Cav. and Mme. de Roess, M. and Mme. Widen, Mr. Kleht, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and, representing the various relief associations: Lady de Saumarez and Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Mrs. Brand, and Mrs. Ayscough, representing the B. W. W. A.; Judge Lobingier, Dr. Hawks Pott, Mr. W. A. B. Nichols and Mrs. Arnold representing the American Red Cross; Mr. C. M. Bain, representing the Patriotic League of British Overseas. Lady Saumarez presided and Sir Haviland briefly and ably put the need for closer relations between the Allied relief bodies now that the Siberian situation had brought the war closer to Shanghai. He proposed the formation of an Allied committee and council, the latter to include the Allied Consuls and their wives and representatives from each organization. Sir Haviland was asked to serve as chairman and appointed a working committee. The committee appointed consists of: Sir H. de Saumarez, chairman; Mme. de Roess, Italian Women's Work; Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Nichols, American Red Cross; Mr. Fano, French Oeuvres de Guerre; Mr. Meteler, Russian War Relief; Mrs. Ayscough, honorary secretary.

In regard to the Council, Sir Haviland said that he thought the secretary should be instructed to communicate with the Allied Consulate General and all organizations engaged in active war relief locally, asking them to send delegates besides the members of the working committee. Mr. Grosse proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Pearce be invited to become members of the Council, Mr. Pearce accepting.

#### Inspector Wheeler Honored By Peking

Mixed Court Official Is Awarded Order Of The Chiaocho

The Sixth Order of the Chiaocho has been conferred upon Inspector J. E. Wheeler of the Mixed Court in recognition of his services. The decoration was sent from Peking recently to General Lu Yung-hsian, the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, who sent it to the Central Police Station through the Mixed Court. The presentation to Mr. Wheeler was made yesterday.

#### Council In Canton To Act As President

Foreign Powers To Be Notified Of Choice Of Executive

Reuter's Pacific Service Peking, October 15.—The Military Government at Canton recently made the announcement that henceforth the Southern National Council will exercise the functions of a President and has now decided to notify the Foreign Powers accordingly.

#### Japanese Take Over The Amur Railway

Supposed To Be Only Temporary Measure Till Allies Settle Siberian Road's Control

Reuter's Pacific Service Vladivostok, October 14.—The Japanese have assumed custody of the Amur Railway. This is only a temporary measure, while the question of the control of the Siberian Railway is under discussion by the Allied Commission.

The Czech-Slovak Staff announces that Kipel junction, eastward of Samara, is still in their hands. This important point is the key to the district of Taschkent, where over 8,000,000 pounds of cotton, being the crops for the last four years, are stocked.

#### CHANG HSUN THREATENS TO EXPOSE 'HIGHER-UPS'

May Reveal Letters Implicating Feng And Others In Monarchy Plot

Reuter's Pacific Service Peking, October 15.—Rumor which for months past has been busy with the question of whether Chang Hsun will receive a pardon says that Chang Hsun has in his possession letters to and from practically all the Northern leaders, including Feng Kuo-chang but not including Tuan Chi-jui, proving their complicity in the abortive restoration of the boy Emperor which led to Chang Hsun's enforced retirement to the Dutch Legation, where he is still languishing, and that Chang Hsun has threatened to publish the documents unless he is granted a pardon.

#### CHUTSAI CREW IGNORED CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE

Hupei Government Transport Refused Kiangkwan Captain's Request, Chief Officer Says

Officers of the Hupei Government transport Chutsai ignored requests to come alongside the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan after the collision at Hankow April 25, according to testimony given yesterday afternoon at the Admiralty Court hearing at Lunghua by Chief Officer Carl Frederick Hendriksen of the lost Kiangkwan.

"Captain Conley of the Kiangkwan several times requested the Chutsai to come alongside and render assistance but the transport refused," witness told Mr. Macleod in direct examination and Mr. Musso, who cross-examined. Captain Conley was in command of the river steamer at the time of the crash. Chief Officer Hendriksen said. The latter was the only witness testifying yesterday and his cross-examination was unfinished when court adjourned at six o'clock. The hearing is to be resumed today and will then adjourn until Monday.

Protests from representatives of the British and American Consulates-General prompted a court order for a change in the records. During Rev. L. B. Ridgley's testimony Monday, the interpreter translated improperly several times, confusing "port" and "starboard." The court ordered interpreters to designate the ship movements as "right" and "left."

Chief Officer Hendriksen was subjected to a grueling cross-examination by Mr. Musso, counsel for the Hupei Government, who finally drew from the witness an admission that "the collision might have caused the Chutsai's anchors to drop." Witness had testified in direct evidence that a light-boat, stationed where the Chutsai lost her anchor, marks the scene of the sinking of the Kiangkwan.

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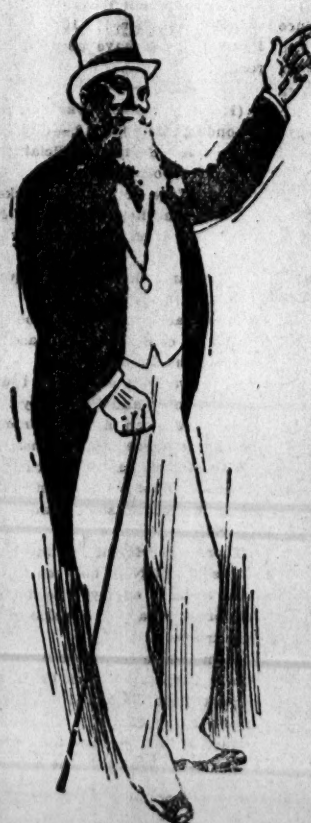
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RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

## KALGAN TO URGU ON DUNLOPS



"We are pleased to inform you that we fitted two sets of Dunlop oversize tyres to two of our cars, and although these cars have made a round trip to Urgu under very hard conditions, the tyres still retain the original air pressure which is a very high recommendation for them, as the roads are very bad. No other make of tyre hitherto used by us has been able to stand up to this test, and we do not hesitate to say we find the Dunlop the best tyre on the market."

The foregoing is an extract from a letter from one of the multitude of satisfied users of Dunlop Tyres.

The more difficult the test, the more gratifying the result of Dunlops over other makes !!

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# This is the Last Day of the Liberty Loan Drive

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The drive for the sale of Fourth Liberty Bonds in Shanghai closes today.

During the drive an attempt has been made by our Committee to visit every American and Ally in Shanghai. Naturally some have been overlooked. If you have been waiting for a committeeman to call on you, delay no longer. Take your subscription today—as early as possible today—to one of the following places:

American Express Co.

American-Oriental Bank

Bank of China

Bank of Communications

Bank of Taiwan

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Banque de l'Indo Chine

Chartered Bank of India,

Australia and China

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

International Bank

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank

U.S. Postal Agency

Yokohama Specie Bank

Or to Liberty Loan Headquarters, 26 Nanking Road

Remember this may be your last opportunity to take your  
part in the victory over German barbarity

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This space contributed for the Winning of the War by  
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## Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai



## SOOCHOW MISSIONARIES MAKE OPIUM PROTEST

Government Must Prevent Traffic If It Wants Fair Treatment By World

China Press Correspondence  
Sochow, October 12.—The following protest against the use of opium in China, has been adopted by the Sochow Missionary Association:

"We would respectfully call the attention of the officials of China to the closing words of President Wilson's last and greatest address: 'The world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.'"

"The officials of China cannot afford to make terms, secret or otherwise, with opium. To do so would be unjust to themselves, to their great country, to the prospective victims of the opium habit and to the dependents on these victims, and would be unfair to the nation that agreed to forego the profits arising from the opium trade if China would stop the growing of the poppy, to say nothing of smuggling, or coming to terms with opium in any other way."

"At the close of this war, China probably will expect to have a seat at the peace table, but how can she claim a place on the side with the Allies, when, by allowing the growing of poppy, she is making 'a scrap of paper' of an international agreement?"

Committee: W. H. Park, M. D.  
Rev. T. C. Britton.  
Rev. P. C. DuRose.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Hsu Shih-chang's Accession Is Popular With Northerners

Personally Well Liked But Success Is Doubtful Unless He Reforms The Cabinet

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, October 11.—There can be little question that amongst the people of Peking generally, the assumption of office by Mr. Hsu Shih-chang is exceedingly popular. Shopkeepers, stall-holders in the markets, and the country people outside Peking, none of whom usually takes the slightest interest in politics, have been talking about the event and exhibiting considerable interest in it. Outside the city, well into the country, where the metropolitan police have no jurisdiction, there are even today signs of festivity.

The country women, especially the Manchu women, are wearing little bits of finery, generally a flower stuck in their hair, and when questioned they all express their satisfaction that Mr. Hsu Shih-chang is president. They do not know exactly what his office is, but they are pretty well unanimous that it is an office in which their destinies are involved, and not a few of them believe that the office is in the gift of the Imperial House, the idea being that as the Emperor is such a very young person it is necessary for some one else to act for him for the time being. They also think that Yuan Shih-kai acted very well until he became ambitious and wanted to usurp the Imperial power; and they think that Li Yuan-hung and Feng Kuo-chang have been very mediocre persons.

As one of them put it: "The first three years that Yuan Shih-kai governed us we had fine crops and full stomachs; then he began to cause trouble and displeased Heaven, I do not exactly know how, and things began to go badly with us. Then he died and Mr. Li was asked to rule for the Emperor. He tried to do good but he did not know how. So General Feng came and there has been nothing but trouble. Last year we had too much rain, and I hear that at Tientsin and in the south all the crops were washed away. But it is clear that Heaven is pleased with Mr. Hsu. Look at the weather: for several days before Mr. Hsu came it was very bad,

but the very day he becomes No. 2 Emperor it is beautiful. That shows." When this commentator was reminded that she had left out the Chang Hsun episode she simply remarked: "Oh, yes, I forgot him. He was a bad man, for he tried to make the little Emperor do the work of a mature man. How silly! The Emperor is only a baby; what is the use trying to make him work like a man?" The idea that the Emperor is still a mere baby has not disappeared from the minds of the country people.

This is a faithful rendering of a conversation that took place in the country within ten miles of Peking today, and it may be taken as typical of rural sentiment. Inside the city there is general satisfaction at Mr. Hsu's accession to office, but amongst the thinking portion of the community, it is pointed out that he will absolutely render futile any opportunity he has of serving national interest if he does not reform his Cabinet on sound lines. General Tuan has resigned the office of Prime Minister, and has been succeeded ad interim by Mr. Chien Nun-hsun, Minister of the Interior. There is no criticism of this appointment, but the proposal to make the Tychun of Chahar, an ignorant, perverse, obstinate, anti-foreign military man of the very worst type, Minister of the Army, in succession to General Tuan Chi-kwei, who will vacate office as soon as a successor can be found, is frankly regarded both by intelligent Chinese and by all foreigners as pure reactionism.

The retention of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the very worst element in General Tuan's Cabinet, as Minister of Finance and of Communications, is regarded as disastrous. Mr. Tsao is at present engaged in negotiating a large loan with Japanese lenders, pawning off the few remaining bricks of the national edifice as security therefor; and it is freely stated here, and sincerely believed in very well informed quarters, that, realising how he will be execrated when his infamy is publicly known, he has taken the preliminary steps for naturalisation as a Japanese subject, or at least for securing Japanese "protection." Unless Mr. Hsu makes drastic changes in the Cabinet, and makes them quickly, his period of possible usefulness will very soon come to an end.

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC HITS SHANSI PROVINCE

Otherwise Province Is Peaceful Because Of Governor's Strict Control

China Press Correspondence  
Hungtung, Shansi, October 8.—An epidemic of influenza has been going around this district during the last week or so, and it has had a disturbing effect on school schedules, not to speak of other arrangements of the people. In the middle school here, over twenty have had it, more or less severely, and we have heard that neighboring towns have had similar experiences.

In contrast to the neighboring Province of Shensi, this part of the country has been peaceful. This is not due to any unwillingness of the lawless to use their ways and means of making this province like our restive neighbor, but rather to the firm hold which the government of the province keeps on matters generally. Numerous telephone lines have been put up this year, all under the control and for the use of the military forces, which enables even greater control than was possible heretofore. As water seeks its level, so the movements of troops in a measure indicate the direction in which trouble is expected or actually exists.

Lately when the trouble around Sianfu took place, no small number of Shansi troops were paced near the borders to protect this province from any overflow of the troubling elements. But for such vigilance there might easily have been another record than this to be written.

The Shansi Bible Institute and the Provincial Middle School have been in session nearly a month. Each has between fifty and sixty students this term. A student for the former institution, coming from Shensi, was delayed because it was impossible for

him to get into this province the usual way and he had to make a detour of at least 200 Chinese miles to enter Shansi. From this, too, one can judge that no chances are being taken as who are allowed to come from disturbed regions.

It is to be hoped that ere long in other parts of China at least a comparable experience of peace and quiet may come as a boon long desired.

## SERIOUS FIRE IN YANGCHOW

China Press Correspondence  
Yangchow, October 11.—A few days ago, a disastrous fire destroyed a considerable section in the business part of the city. The fire is

said to have had its beginning in the upsetting of a lamp in the course of a gambling quarrel, about two o'clock in the morning. The loss is said to amount to nearly \$400,000.

Work on the streets and drains of the city is still going on, and throughout the city the better streets are all newly paved. There is also much activity in building. Many buildings of the official class, schools, yamen, etc., are being repaired, and new fronts, of a semi-foreign character, with windows, are features.

Business seems to be good, as one sees many buyers in the shops during the shopping hours. The continued drought has delayed the planting of the fall wheat, and high prices of rice are threatened in consequence.

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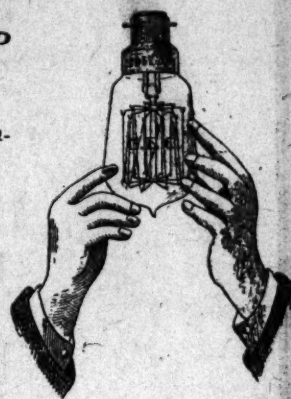
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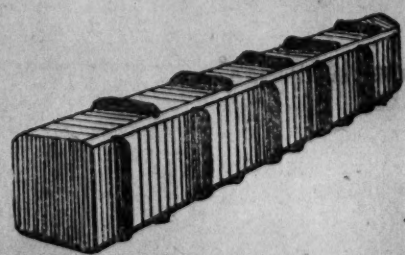
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# A Message for You From President Wilson

President Wilson says the discussions of peace have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of the Fourth Liberty Loan, which he hopes will be greatly oversubscribed. He says:

*"A single day of relaxation of our effort will be tragically damaging to ourselves and the rest of the world. The time is critical and the response must be complete."*

**Delay no longer! Buy your bond today!**

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**Liberty Loan Committee**

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS  
By the CHINA PRESS, Ltd.,  
200, Broad Street, New York, U. S. A.

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## Correspondence

### Would Not Destroy German Cities

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir: Articles from other papers, appearing in the Saturday edition of THE CHINA PRESS, state that there is a feeling of revenge among the Allies. Several ask that the Allies make no peace until many German cities have been destroyed as have been burned in France and Belgium. Another paper is quoted as saying that "the Allied armies should visit every part of Germany after peace and teach the Germans the meaning of defeat." I am this kind of treatment one of the things we have so seriously objected to in Germany's program? Are the Allies justified in dealing out this punishment simply because they have suffered it?

I certainly do not favor vandalism and I believe the Allies may rightfully demand the Germans to pay for the needless destruction of cities and buildings; but they certainly could not benefit by bombing German edifices and putting the torch to German cities. This would mean an immense, irreparable loss, not only to Germany, but to the whole world, just as the whole universe has already suffered in the annihilation of certain relics of French art.

I received today a letter from America, stating that the common talk there seemed to be that after the war there would be but two languages, English and French. The ones who are responsible for that statement evidently forgot the smaller countries who are to have an equal place in the League of Nations. But of course this was aimed at the German language.

Our dealings with the enemy after the war will go down in history just as will our dealings with her during it. Is our attitude toward the enemy to be a Christian one, or are we going to resort to the same needless destruction of property which we have so heartily detested in her?

C. D. GLAUCUS

Nanking, Oct. 12, 1918.

### Opium Deal Protested

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir: The accompanying resolutions were passed by the General Executive of the China Medical Missionary Association at a recent meeting held in Shanghai.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. BAKER

Whereas: The China Medical Missionary Association at its Biennial Conference has already recorded its deep appreciation of the strong and honorable action taken in the past by the Chinese Government regarding the opium traffic, action which promised to result in its almost complete extinction.

And Whereas: The General Executive of the China Medical Missionary Association has now learned that there is a danger of negotiations being concluded with certain merchants forming the Opium Combine for the purchase of a large stock of the drug, which China cannot possibly wholly utilize in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations intended for strictly medical purposes only.

And Whereas: We believe that these negotiations if concluded will again fasten upon the country one of the greatest evils which can afflict a nation.

Be It Resolved: That the General Executive of the China Medical Missionary Association, as the Representatives of several hundred missionary physicians whose professional experience in China enables them to bear testimony to the ruinous effects of indulgence in opium upon the physical and moral welfare of the people hereby express their profound disappointment that such a retrograde step should be contemplated, and their sincere hope that the Government of China will not follow a course so directly in opposition to the highest interests of the country.

### War's Horrid Front

He was one of those embodied sunbeams in spats known in the pre-war days as a "clubman." At every gathering he was the "life of the party," the little ray of sunshine illuminating the dark corners of the grill rooms.

His trail lay among the makers of monogrammed cigarettes, designers of dazzling scarves and mixers of delicately tinted appetizers. The war to him meant some kind of a fuss on the other side and he did his bit by knocking sauerkraut and laughing at the mouth filling Teutonic verba.

Then in the clubrooms he noted a change. Men were drifting in clad in khaki. Some shook hands and were seen no more—and others did not come at all, but their names showed up spasmodically in the casualty lists.

Slowly the Great Change was taking place. He began to read the war news. Psychologists could tell what happened. The layman had seen the result. He dropped into his favorite club lounge yesterday. His shoulders had stiffened. His face wore the autumnal tinge. The little puffs under his eyes were no more. He was a private—and he seemed mighty happy too.

### Why He Worried

He was a marine who had been badly gassed during the attack on Chateau-Thierry. He lay in the field hospital, suffering horribly, yet uttering no sound. But presently the nurse could see that something was worrying him.

Finally he became so restless that she summoned a surgeon.

"Better try and find out what he wants," he directed. "Poor devil, he may want to leave a last message for his people. There's a good chance that he don't pull through."

Over him the nurse bent, ears attuned for some sob-compelling dying sentiment.

"Say," the ghostly whisper came slowly from blistered lips. "Say, do you get a wound stripe just for being gassed?"

## Japan's Treaties Always Inviolable

Distinguished Jurist And Diplomatist Tells How Nippon Has Observed Even Unjust Conventions

Co-operation between Japanese, British, and American forces in Siberia is but a minor proof of their unity in this war, in the opinion of Dr. Tunesiro Miyaoaka, a distinguished Japanese jurist and diplomatist, who came to the United States at the invitation of the American Bar Association to address its annual convention in Cleveland, says The New York Times of September 1.

The invitation was extended through the American Ambassador to Japan.

"I think it easy to exaggerate the importance of the Siberian situation," Dr. Miyaoaka said a day or two ago at the Lotus Club, "as a proof of interrelated Allied effort. Japan and the United States are working together on a much vaster scale than that. They are hardly at one in this war. For military reasons it is not advisable that the true extent of their joint efforts should be known; but the world is now two armed camps, and the nations within the Allied camp are interknit in all their endeavors."

"The Siberian expedition cannot be a large one, in my belief, because we run the risk of creating great difficulties if we send many soldiers. Intervention there is but a tiny part of the work Japan and America are doing together and will continue doing together."

"Sometimes it is said Japan is out of her element in a war to 'make the world safe for democracy.' It ought to be clear that President Wilson, when he used that phrase, did not mean that this was a war of republicanism against monarchism. The people of the United States would not deny to another people the right to choose their own form of government. Germany's denial of the right to choose their own form of government, shown toward some of those under her sway, is one of the crimes we charge against her. This is a war for the vindication of human right, and when Japan went into it she was inspired by the same ideals which inspired the American people."

"Any declaration to the contrary regarding Japan's place in this war and her attitude toward it may be laid to German propaganda. Germany is sowing seed of mistrust here and in Japan with the same insistence that has marked her efforts ever since Japan became a world power. Probably Germany is chiefly responsible for the assertions that Japan regards her treaties lightly. I would like to talk about Japan's scrupulous observance of her diplomatic conventions."

"Japan has never broken a treaty. Everybody knows how punctiliously she observed the rules of civilized warfare in 1894-5 and in 1904-5; but not everybody knows how patiently she carried out to the letter disadvantageous treaties made earlier in her life as one of the world's nations."

"The treaties made with foreign nations at the time Japan was opened up contained two obnoxious features. The first was that they provided that foreigners in Japan were not subject to Japanese laws or courts, but that those who committed an offense must be tried before their own Consuls. This applied in civil as in criminal cases."

"Great Britain employed a Judge to try her cases, and the Consul from the United States was always a lawyer, but other nations made no such provision, so that cases against foreigners were heard as often as not before men without legal training."

"The other obnoxious feature was that the treaties prevented Japan from regulating her own tariff. They provided a tariff of 5 percent ad valorem on any articles imported by foreigners in Japan, whatever might be the point of origin; so that a British subject might import goods from China or any other place without being subject to the Japanese schedule. In cases where the specific tariff was not named there was the 'favored-nation' clause."

"These treaties were made between 1860 and 1870, during the transition period of Japan from a feudalism to its present constitutional monarchy. Japan then had a dual government. The power of the Emperor was nominal, and the real power was wielded by the Commander of the Army and Navy."

"Under those treaties it was as though a guest in your home laid down certain regulations which you must observe, refusing to be governed in any degree by the host's way of living. The treaties contained no reciprocal provisions. It was not stipulated that in return for these concessions by Japan any concessions would be made to Japan by the foreign nations. They imposed conditions humiliating to the last extreme, but Japan observed them scrupulously."

"It was even proposed that Japan place certain foreign Judges on her benches, but so violent was the popular resentment against such a step that the Emperor was advised by his Cabinet not to sign such a treaty. It was during this period that Count Okuma lost his leg from a bomb."

"During 1898 and 1899 the old treaties were replaced with new instruments containing reciprocal clauses, but it was not until 1911 that tariff autonomy was restored to Japan. The old treaties, however, never were violated, even after Japan had become a thoroughly modern State, with law courts under modern administration, with armies and navies. Nor has Japan ever violated any other treaty."

"Another report commonly circulated is that the Japanese are so untrustworthy that in their banks they employ Chinese cashiers."

"In certain quarters this report has gained credence, because some foreign banks in Japan have, as a matter of fact, employed Chinese compradores. They were banks which had established branches in China first. The compradores there have guilds, and are bonded to their unions. So that when these banks came to establish branches in Japan they brought these bonded employees along, in certain instances."

"German propagandists have made that fact a basis for their work. As a matter of fact, the very foundation of Japan's feudal system is integrity and honesty between its members. The Samurai never found it necessary in the old days to sign a promissory note—his word as to a business transaction was enough. If any memorandum were made the Samurai added at the end of it the customary legend, which meant, 'If I fail to carry this out, you are at liberty to laugh at me in public.'"

"It is the Samurai who have charge nowadays of Japan's great industrial plants, because the petty tradesmen are not qualified to manage them. The morality of the small tradesmen was broken down through centuries of oppression, when Japan had two classes, the governing and the governed. The effect of such a political condition upon morality is disastrous. It has been necessary, therefore, for the Samurai to assume business leadership, and their regard for their word is so high that no class can be more safely or fully trusted in dealings of whatever character."

"Another report spread by propagandists against Japan is that the women of the nation have no morals. This report has gained credence among some persons because of the general knowledge about licensed prostitution in Japan. Distance has a curious effect on the minds of men. Eight thousand miles from home, the picnic spirit seizes them, and those who would never think of maintaining a concubine or a mistress at home think nothing of maintaining one openly in Japan. And then sometimes they return and say that in Japan all men live so."

"There can be no kinship between prostitutes and good women. The questions of legalized prostitution and of good women are entirely distinct. Countries which have ancestor worship, such as Japan, are the countries in which the greatest premium is placed on genealogy, and where anything which tends to obscure the purity of the line of descent is most abhorrent. The law in Japan therefore provides that the father cannot pass his title to an illegitimate son. Since the right of succession hangs on the family cult, the family tree and the honor of the family transcend any individual convenience or predilection."

"This accounts for hara-kiri, which was legitimate in the olden time, but is now illegal. It was provided that if a man had committed some crime so grievous as to merit decapitation, he might be allowed to end his own life, so that his life might pass to his son, as could not be the case were he legally executed."

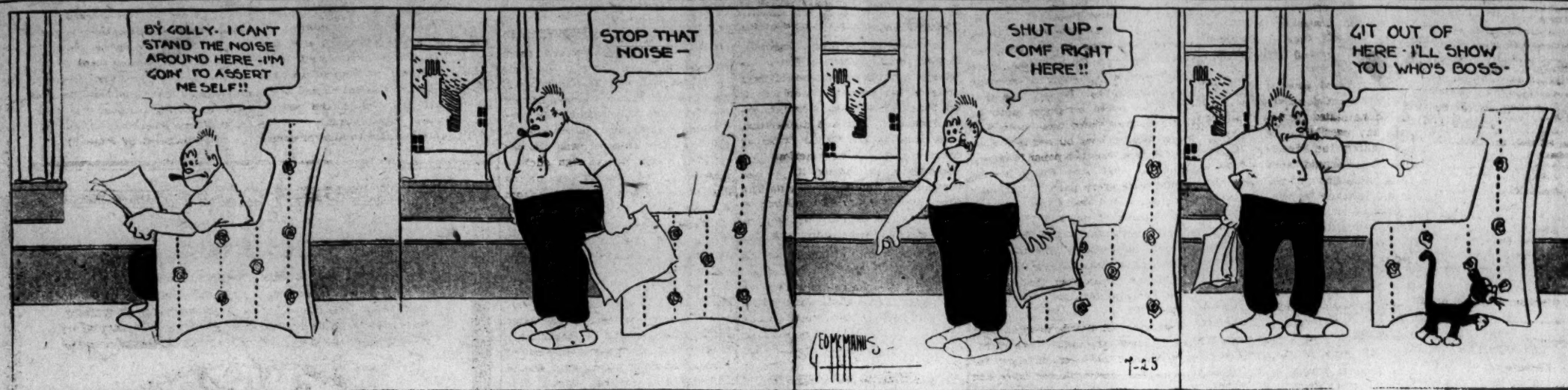
"The Japanese social system aims at the perpetuation of the family, not at the welfare of a particular individual. In your country a young man and woman marry because they are congenial and believe that they can be happiest in conjugal life. That is why women of marriageable age have



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

## Record Feat Told By American 'Ace'

Three enemy airplanes downed in ten minutes is the unprecedented record made by Lieutenant Donald Hudson of Washington, D. C., on the battlefield in France, and he describes below in The New York Times of September 1, just how he made it in a letter to his mother. The feat made Lieutenant Hudson the fifth American "ace." The young man is a son of Paul Hudson of Washington, for many years publisher of The Mexican Herald of Mexico City.

I first got it as I did not think she was maneuverable enough, but I feel differently about it, as I believe she has hung up a record for me. We were escorting a photographic machine when we were attacked by von Richthofen's squadron. Jerry Vasconcellos was leading and I was second. He stayed right with the photo bus and the other turned to ward off the attack. I went off to the right and started down, getting four of them to follow me. When about 1,500 feet from the ground I got on one fellow's tail and put a stream of bullets right

into him. The lucky burst got him and down he went.

"The other three had gotten behind me, so I turned on them and they started climbing back up to where the others were fighting. I couldn't get back as the air pressure on my gas had gone down. I was flying with my left hand and pumping with my right. I couldn't get enough pressure to make the engine run right and was slowly but surely settling down into Hunland. That is not a pleasing prospect, so by increasing my efforts I finally got enough pressure to keep going through I could not climb. Consequently I was flying along about 400 or 500 feet above the ground when I spied a German two-seater coming along just above me and to my right.

"I didn't care to get into a scrap under the circumstances, and just kept my eye on him to see what he was going to do. I found out when he got opposite me. He tipped up to give his observer a good crack at me. That was a fatal mistake for him, as his audacity made me mad and I turned around and got on his tail. He started going around in a circle and I followed him, pouring a beautiful hail of bullets right into him, at- tested by the fact that the observer's shots no longer went past me. He went around about a turn and a half when off went his right wing and down he went.

"I started back home when again I heard the rat-tat-tat of machine guns. I pulled up and looked around and found they were shooting at me from the ground. I had to keep zig-zagging to avoid the fire from the Arches. While doing this I caught sight of another two-seater.

"I flew straight at him, but kept my left wing a little low as he was a good bit to my left. In that way I was edging slightly down and over toward him, still keeping him head-on, so his observer could not shoot at me. When I got right over him I set my machine right up on the left wing and let her nose drop.

"Just as the nose started down the observer shot a burst at me but it went behind me, only one shot going through my rudder. I was looking out the left side of the bus and as the nose approached his right wing I opened up. When the spray got quite a way up the wing I

straightened out and held it on the cockpit. In order to see what was going on I looked out the right side; I was greeted by an empty observer's cockpit and the pilot must have been anxious to get down as he never changed his course except to nose down toward the ground while I played him a little tune on my machine-gun to cheer and speed him on his way.

"You wonder what the record is—well, it is simply that all this happened inside of ten minutes, which makes me the first American aviator to get that many Huns in that length of time."

Japan's Treaties  
Always Inviolable

(Continued from Page 6)

were most impressive. I myself spent six years in Germany, and learned to admire some of their scholars deeply. But that class in Germany is powerless now. The military party is in power. Those who clank the sword and clink the spur have got the upper hand. "There were some Germans teaching in Japanese universities when the war broke out, but they soon found it expedient to seek other places. We are able through certain restrictions to make such enemies innocuous and to make their stay disagreeable. Our trading with the enemy act is much broader than yours, and applies to any kind of transaction, not merely to industrial deals. A university, for instance, cannot pay a German teacher without a special license so to do. It was not so very long ago that a Japanese professor got into trouble just for buying books from a German firm. I believe he was able to satisfy the authorities, but I cite the instance to illustrate the scope of our law.

"There is in Japan, a distrust of the United States among certain classes which must be quieted. When America entered upon her vast naval program a year ago it caused grave concern there. We could not understand why you saw fit to spend such large sums on a navy. The formidable fortifications at Manila Bay are difficult to explain to some. Nor is the explanation of this nation's holdings in the Pacific so readily acceptable in Japan as it is here. The German propagandist made the most of these doubts before it became so uncomfortable for him that he found it better not to stay in Japan.

"We need a better understanding of one another. We need to know more about you, and the splendid motives which guide this nation, and you need to know more about us and our ideals. The more you know about us the more you will see that we are not so very different from you in our way of living and of looking at life. You have heard about our quaint customs, our picturesque scenery and attire, our poets singing of the moon under plum blossoms. Travelers have told you those things, but they have not told you about the resemblances. Such a picture of Japanese life serves no useful purpose. It makes us strangers to one another. We ought to get better acquainted. I hope and believe we will, now that we have the common bond of comradeship in arms, a common hope and purpose."

Dr. Miyaoka discussed the safeguards of civil liberties under the Mikado in his address to the American Bar Association. He is 52 years old, a Samurai, and was graduated

country as a diplomatic officer of his nation.

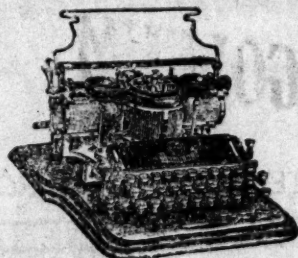
Some of the important missions with which Dr. Miyaoka has been honored by his country are as follows: In 1892 he was Secretary of the Japanese Legation to Washington, and during the period of hostilities between Japan and China (1894) he was Charge d'Affaires. In September, 1894, he was transferred to Berlin, as First Secretary of Legation. He remained there for six years, during a part of the time serving as Charge d'Affaires. Returning to Japan in 1900 he was appointed Minister Resident and Senior Counselor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, also serving as

Chief of the Law Bureau until 1906. In February, 1906, when the Japanese Legation at Washington was raised to the status of an Embassy, Dr. Miyaoka was appointed to be its counselor. There he remained two years. During this time he was promoted from the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary of the Second Class to the rank of Envoy of the First Class. He was Japan's agent before the Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague during 1904 and 1906. His Government has commissioned him as delegate to various important international meetings, the most recent being his appointment as President of the Japanese Commission to the Opium Conference at Shanghai, China.

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(Continued from Page 1)

this Court, so that whatever he may do elsewhere you will, I am sure, understand that you have heard what you would have heard from other counsel who ordinarily practise in this Court. Of course you are not prejudiced in that way.

"Mr. Jenkin also referred, I hope unnecessarily but I think wisely, to the fact that there is, or has been, some public prejudice in this place against the accused. I was away from Shanghai when this occasion arose, but I could not help on my return hearing a good deal of what was being said, and felt from that that people did feel that there was wrong in the matter.

"Now, gentlemen, please put that entirely from your mind, as I am sure you will. What you are here for is to try the accused on the evidence. Mr. Jenkin put it in this way in dealing with that point, namely, that an accused is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty. Gentlemen, there is a somewhat different way of stating what I think is practically the same thing: that it is the duty of the Crown to prove its case, and I think perhaps it is a little more opposite to put it in that way because the Crown can only prove its case by evidence produced in this Court. Therefore anything which may act upon your minds on the outside clearly has nothing to do with the matter.

### Standard Oil Men's Testimony

"Now, I don't propose to say very much to you with regard to this case but I must draw your attention to the position taken by the Crown and the witnesses called to support it. The position of the Crown is that the accused has been guilty of an offense against the First Section of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, because he corruptly gave, or agreed to give, a bribe, which the laodah denies he received—but the Act says give or agree to give—a gift of \$200 to an agent, the laodah as the agent of the Standard Oil Company, as an inducement for doing something in to his principal's business or others, that is to say, giving him money to take this towboat, or whatever it is called, the Meifoo, out of the possession of its owners and placing it at the disposal of the accused. Now, the evidence that has been called by the Crown in order to substantiate that consists of five witnesses. The two witnesses, Mr. Sprague and Mr. Eisler, are employees of the Standard Oil. They have rather filled in the necessary parts of the picture in giving evidence which would throw light by the acts of the accused as to his state of mind, because it is this state of mind, his intention on this occasion, with which we will have to deal. I think we may put them aside. Their evidence is in no way unfavorable to the plaintiff. They state the facts which show that the boat was used. Beyond that they have nothing to say. There is one thing before I leave them which I think that in justice to the accused I have to mention, and that is that the first thing in the morning after the loss of this craft the accused says he telephoned to Mr. Eisler to inform him that he understood that a launch that had been taken the night before and which he understood belonged to the Standard Oil Company, had founded, and that they should send for it if they wished to save it. That is confirmed by Mr. Eisler.

### Laodah's Evidence Unreliable

"Now, as regards the other three witnesses there is, first of all, the laodah. The laodah is the man who is said to have received, or to have been promised the money. Now, gentlemen, the laodah undoubtedly broke the rule of his company when he let out this launch. He has taken money on agreed to take money for having done so. He says that it was because he knew that these people, or thought that these people, were the friends of his master. That is first of all, as you will remember, contradicted by the principal witness for the prosecution; therefore you cannot rely upon it in any way.

"Gentlemen, most of you or all of you have had considerable experience in Shanghai and will know how much attention ought to be paid to the evidence given by a man in that position—a Chinese, an ignorant Chinese, in that position, knowing that his own place and his own interests are very seriously concerned. Gentlemen, my experience would teach me to rely upon such evidence very little, if indeed at all.

"Now we then come to Mr. Krikel. Mr. Krikel's evidence is undoubtedly in favor of the accused. If you were to follow Mr. Krikel's evidence it seems to me you would be pretty well bound to acquit the accused. The Crown Advocate, I think, did not refer to him in L. J. reply, nor did Mr. Jenkin, and I think that it was absolutely wise on Mr. Jenkin's part that he did not do so. You felt at once that if, although he appeared as a witness for the Crown, he was the accused's own lawyer, you ought not to be asked to treat him as hostile to the accused as a witness of the Crown, and so to follow implicitly what he said in order to discredit the case of the Crown.

### Reduced To One Witness

"That might wisely be left out and, in fact, we are reduced to the evidence of one witness, and that witness is Sergeant Woodfield. Ser-

## Yankee Soldiers Comforting French Refugees



American soldiers in France befriending a family of French refugees.

geant Woodfield, I am sure, has given us, to the best of his ability, a full story as to what came within his notice that night and he, I think you should remember, had had a long day. He had already been down once to the China, he had come back, it was then between half past ten and eleven o'clock at night. But even if you must take that as being a fact you must also bear in mind that it is not to be expected that what he would tell you should be correct in all particulars. Now, I don't know that it is worth while saying that, but still I think that it should be before you. Now, Mr. Jenkin quoted from his evidence. My note of the evidence he gave with reference to that point, namely, the knowledge which he himself had of the proceedings on that night, is considerably shorter than Mr. Jenkin's because it is condensed, but its purport is the same. The way I have got it here is:

"I thought that the object of the party was to hire a launch. I saw nothing wrong in what was being done. (That is to say, after having given an account of what he had seen going on at the different pontoons).

"I have seen these attempts to hire launches made before. I thought it was all right and that the launch was hired in the proper manner. I presume that the accused and the others thought the same."

"There is no suggestion that any of the others, so far as I know, thought that the accused did otherwise than think the same."

"I think perhaps we had better go through shortly what happened on the Bund. There were three jetties visited. At the first, money was passed. There was talk about a launch; somebody came out and said no can and it was given up, and while they were casting about what to do someone heard Meifoo can do. Whether it was Meifoo or Meifoo I think makes little difference, as both boats are owned by the one company. I am speaking of the Standard Oil. They tried the second. There, again, they failed, and they then came to the third.

### Where Money Was Paid Over

"Now it is at the third that the bribery took place. If a bribery took place at all. He is said to have handed his money, or had it handed, to the laodah. It is not quite clear that this was done through the go-between. We have not heard anything about him except that he was there, trying to raise a launch somehow; then some of them went down and the launch went off. Now, how far is Ezra connected with it? He is connected with it, of course; first, in having handed over the money, which evidently reached this go-between. This money was not brought by him before he came to the Bund. I ask you to bear that in mind for the moment. It was required afterwards, when it was found that hiring could not be expected except by paying cash. They offered the cash. It was after, however, a price had been agreed upon and at the same time the accused was offering his hong name. Surely that is evidence of good faith."

"Then you have their moving to the second place, with a conversation being carried on at the top of their voices with the laodah of a boat lying at the wharfside, and at the third place you have a similar transaction. Now these transactions are of course confusing. We tried to get out of the witnesses the facts of all the evidence we could, but it does not seem to me we got very close to them and if we have not got very close to them you must not take them against the accused. That is one of the rules by which you are bound."

"The facts were these, so far as we know them; that almost immediately after leaving this second jetty, the Nanking Road Jetty, they got to the Canton Road Jetty and they found that there was already a stir on board this vessel."

"Finally there was a conversation as to who would go. The accused

remained and the others went. Now, gentlemen, is there evidence there on which you can settle affirmatively, because, mind you, we have got to say affirmatively that the accused had in his mind an intention?"

"That is to say, that he actually had in his mind the fact that he might have to take a boat of which the laodah had been bribed, a boat which he had not come by honestly. That is the least that you can find to justify you in finding the prisoner guilty. You must consider the surrounding facts. You are entitled to do that, but you have to be affirmatively satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he did, to that extent."

### Cruz Of The Case

"Now you just look at the conduct of the accused that night from another point of view. I should have looked at it like this: The accused came down to the Bund without any money, at ten o'clock, expecting that the Alexandra would come in and that it would bring with it Eugene Chen. Obviously at that time he had not thought of the necessity of getting a launch at all. When he finds that Eugene Chen is not on board, he or his lawyer, or both of them, decided to make a new effort. So what do they do? First, they go over to the Alexandra and try to hire her. He then goes to the Customs and again tries to get a launch, on the thought that he might not have to pay for it; but still the idea was to get the launch from the proper authorities. At what time after that did the idea occur to him, because it couldn't have come into his mind before then, that he would if necessary bribe a laodah to let him have a launch? I think it is pretty clear that he did not do so before he went up to the French Bund, because he gave his own name."

"Then they got money and then, afterwards, on the drive to the Nanking Road Jetty, and then to the Canton Road Jetty, did he change his attitude and decide that he would take if necessary a criminal course? He may not have thought it was a criminal course, he may have thought it was a harmless thing to bribe a Chinese instead of being a venal thing, but the fact that it is so, and such bribery ought to be put a stop to, there is no reason for convicting a man, and you must be careful."

"As I said before, he guided by the evidence and consider deeply what has been done and the way of doing it. So you come around to this: that in that short time he must have changed his intention. Gentlemen, is there sufficient evidence in this case to justify you in saying that he did so change his mind? If there is, gentlemen, then you will find the prisoner guilty, but you have affirmatively to find that there is evidence and that there is no reasonable doubt of it. If there is no evidence of that kind, then he is entitled to be acquitted."

"Gentlemen, I must remind you once again, and I think it is my duty to do so, that the evidence of the Crown depends on our witnesses and on the general circumstances of the case. There is the laodah. I have said all I have to say about him, but his evidence is in contradiction to the evidence of Sergeant Woodfield. If you can believe one, you cannot believe the other. I can commend Sergeant Woodfield's evidence to you in all confidence. I don't know that I need to say more. I don't think I can. But I must ask you to give, to direct your attention to that particular time, because it seems to me that that is the time during which it is important that you should consider the state of the mind of the accused, and it is the state of the accused's mind which is in question at the time. Had he a definite intention, had it definitely entered his mind that he would if necessary be prepared to bribe the laodah of any launch to take him down to Woosung? Unless you are affirmatively satisfied that this is so he is entitled to acquittal."

### Soochow Tennis

China Press Correspondence  
Soochow, October 12.—The fixing of the tennis matches for the Autumn has made it necessary for the players to get to work at once after the opening of school.

The second match which Soochow played was with the Hangchow Christian College. A team of four players came up last evening and the matches were played off this morning and this afternoon. Below we give the scores:

Singles: Liang (Soochow) vs. Kwang (Hangchow); won by Soochow, 6-0, 6-0.

Wang (Soochow) vs. Chen (Hangchow); won by Soochow, 6-0, 6-0.

In the afternoon the doubles were first played between Oen Yang and Li of Soochow and Chen and Chang of Hangchow, Soochow winning 6-0, 6-2.

The afternoon singles resulted as follows:

Kwang defaulted to Wang. Liang (Soochow) won from Chen (Hangchow), 6-1; 6-0.

Soochow thus won the match, taking easily all of the matches. This makes Soochow the winner of the three-cornered match, Soochow-Hangchow-Nanking, and we will next play the winner of the Shanghai matches.

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GOOD YEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE



## Macau As A Winter Resort

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Peking, October 10.—Mr. M. de Nascimento, secretary to the Portuguese Legation at Peking, who has been away for the past two years, has returned to duty here. While away he served first as acting Consul General at Shanghai at the time of the departure of Mr. Gastao Barjona de Freitas, and since the arrival of Mr. Jorge R. d'Oliveira, the present Consul General at Shanghai, he has been in charge of the Consulate General at Canton, until recently, when owing to indisposition and at his special request, he was recalled to his post in Peking. Interviewed, he said he was very glad to be back again, and to be serving with his chief, Mr. Batalha de Freitas.

Turning to the subject of his latest post, he said that the Consulate at Canton was a very interesting one in the Portuguese consular service, as the proximity of Macau and the pending questions with reference to the boundary of the Portuguese colony there makes it important and interesting in the dealings with the Government of the province of Kwangtung.

The Portuguese community of Canton is small numerically, and most of the people are employed in British firms. They live quietly, and some are old residents there and very well respected. Many of the younger members have offered their services as volunteers in the Defense Corps of Shanghai.

The new Consul who relieved Mr. Nascimento is Dr. Silva. He is a clever man and, being a lawyer, will be a very valuable consul for Canton.

With regard to the Portuguese colony of Macau, which he had several occasions of visiting, in his official capacity, Mr. Nascimento gave his impressions of the place in the following words:

"The steamer that took me on my first trip to Macau reached the jetty at midnight. It was raining hard then, and the drive between there and the hotel therefore gave me no idea of the surroundings. The next morning, however, as I opened the venetians of the room at the hotel, the sight which struck my eyes was fascinating to the utmost in its pleasantness. It carried me back to Southern Europe, for the landscape, the architecture of the buildings and the general makeup of the city reminded me much of the towns in Portugal.

"My agreeable impressions were fully confirmed on going round the town, and I found the city spotlessly clean, the municipality taking great pains in the sanitary arrangements, and there epidemic diseases are now practically unknown. I am surprised that more people in the East do not make it their winter quarters. I could not conceive a more picturesque and charming environment than Macau offers. True, the place has not been much advertised, and therefore, naturally the hotel-keepers have received but little encouragement to improve their places, but clean and beautiful residences are always to be had, and the view, the scenery, the comforts to be had, motor cars and carriage drives, as well as the delightful walks in the hills covered with pine wood, make an inviting ensemble, giving an aspect to me perfectly unknown in China; and it reminded me very much of the Broglia and other places in the Italian and French Riviera. Relics of olden times are to be seen everywhere; the grotto of Camoes, one of our famous poets of the past, the ruins of historic churches of the sixteenth century, and age-worn monasteries.

"I found the Portuguese colony there most affable and hospitable. They are always very obliging to foreigners. The governor himself when any foreign visitor of distinction is in town always extends to him a cordial welcome.

"The port works are developing and I am sure that the new adminis-

tration of Mr. Tamagnini Barbosa, which succeeds the administration of Cap Mattos will naturally turn every effort to the perfecting of the improvements in the port works originally projected by the late Governor. Under Governor Mattos there were formed commissions to study the different necessities of the place, which presented him with reports, and some of these are already in execution."

Mr. Nascimento, who is a doctor of medicine, further said: "I was very glad to see while in Macau that a great improvement was being made in hospital work under the guidance of Dr. Soares, who, although quite a young man, is undoubtedly one of the best qualified surgeons in the East. Under his direction an old monastery has been transformed into a modern hospital, and fully re-modelled. New installations were made, and private rooms which are very comfortable and airy, and also very well exposed, have been fitted up there."

"Now and then there are some minor causes for friction between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities owing to the delimitation question being as yet undetermined, but in this the good tact of the Portuguese and also of the Chinese, have always brought amicable settlements."

Regarding the appointment of the new governor, Mr. Tamagnini Barbosa, Mr. Nascimento thinks this nomination is a move in the right direction, and a compliment to the province of Macau. Up to now the governors were always chosen from among military men. True, these were naturally military men of high distinction, some of them having been ambassadors, ministers for foreign affairs, of the navy and the colonies, but all the same, the appointment of Mr. Barbosa, who was a high official in the Ministry of Finance, represents a great advancement in administrative policy, as he is the first civilian governor ever chosen for the colony of Macau. In the stately drawing room of the Governor's palace of Macau, it is customary for a retiring governor to leave his picture on which is inscribed his tenure of office, and between the many uniforms a "civilian" one would mark an epoch.

Mr. Tamagnini Barbosa, who was expected in Macau on October 9, is not an unknown figure there, as, as well as one of his brothers who is now a cabinet minister, were born and received their early education there.

Sometime ago, when Captain Maya, now Minister of the Navy, and who at one time was also governor of Macau, had a member in Parliament attacking one point or other of his administration, Mr. Barbosa, the present governor of Macau, interrupted the speaker in defense of Captain Maya's administration, and as the orator answering Mr. Barbosa said that he was very much surprised that he was being interrupted by one who, as a member representing a different province, could know very little about Macau, Mr. Barbosa replied: "I have much more to say about Macau than you may think, but you may judge about it for I was born in Macau."

Regarding the future business importance of the city, Mr. Nascimento believes that the building of the railway to Canton and a thorough improvement in the port works will greatly enhance the prospects of Macau as a business center. This once finished the future of Macau is assured, and it will not only be a charming retreat for fan-tan players and honeymoon couples from Hong-kong and the neighborhood, but it will certainly be a very great center of commerce, because a very rich country, one of the richest in the province of Kwangtung, lies behind Macau, waiting for a railway and for a dock.

In this connection Mr. Nascimento says: "I have many times compared to myself the development of Hong-kong with the possible progress of Macau, and I can only conclude that although Hongkong has im-

## In Charge Of Draft In Great Britain



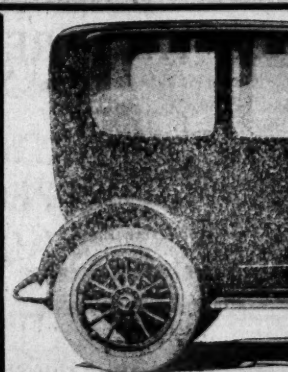
GENERAL MACKINNON.

General Sir W. H. MacKinnon has been appointed by the British War Office Director of the Military Draft in the Dominion and Great Britain, according to a report from London. General MacKinnon was formerly commander of the Canadian Light Horse Troops.

proved so immensely and Macau has not accompanied the movement, still with these two items, the railway and harbor improvements, even if we do not arrive at having the improvements that Hongkong already has, we have hopes of transforming the colony into a very flourishing one. The elements are not wanting; not only have we the material resources lying there, but we have the actual workers as the great part of the commerce of Hongkong is being run with the help of the Portuguese. Not only in banking firms but in retail shops and every kind of business are they to be found employed, so much so that of the Portuguese population of Hongkong, which I presume is something like 3,000, all are men of work and not men of leisure."

Among other charities there has been instituted in Macau a commission to get funds for the Red Cross and an institution called the "Cigarette for the Soldier," which have done very well. Many charity fetes have been and are being organized to obtain funds, which are remitted to Lisbon, and Macau has also contributed to the British Red Cross Funds in Hongkong.

The actual governor is doing his utmost to establish a wireless station at Macau. He was doing this at the time Mr. Nascimento was down there, and every step was being taken for the immediate acquisition of an up-to-date wireless plant.



AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

## WOMAN'S CLUBS IN U.S. HEAR CALL TO SERVICE

War Work Was Theme Of Convention Mrs. Lobingier Reports To Organisation Here

How the woman's clubs of America have hearkened to the call for war service was told to the members of the American Woman's Club here yesterday by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier in a report on the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, last May.

War work was the theme of the assembly, Mrs. Lobingier said. Nearly every sort of war service was represented and speakers on every branch of activity placed the needs of the day before the convention. Mrs. Lobingier, who was the Shanghai organization's delegate, made a comprehensive report of the session, which was attended by some 1,500 delegates. She was one of the speakers and on behalf of the Woman's Club here invited the Federation to Shanghai for its next convention.

An interesting talk on Y.W.C.A. work in England and France among the "war discontents" men and women who are suffering from the effects of injuries in the war or from overwork in munition factories.

A musical program preceded the talks and refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Seeman and Mrs. Stover. Mrs. Lunt, the president, presided over the meeting. It was announced that the Social Service Department desires to secure a room in the central district for use two mornings a week as a center.

Names of three candidates for membership were proposed and the following names were read as admitted to the Club: Miss McCauley, Miss Orpha Alford, Miss Mary McConnell, Mrs. N. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, Mrs. Robert Lang, Mrs. F. S. Williams.

At the next meeting, on November 5, Mrs. Fryer, who recently returned from a tour of the States, will address the Club on "What America Will Do for Her Blinded Soldiers."

## NAB THREE FOR ROBBING WENCHOW POST OFFICE

Police Arrest Men For Stealing Cash And Stamps Amounting To \$1,900

China Press Correspondence

Wenchow, Che., October 8.—Ten days ago, on Sunday night, the central post-office was robbed of \$1,900 in cash and stamps of large denomination and, which the police think significant, of the deed of a piece of property upon which the postmaster was about to build a house for himself. This, coupled with the fact that other stamps and cash were left behind, suggests another motive for the crime and that it was not a work of mere thieves. It was planned for the night before the Kwangchi sailed for Shanghai, but the police do not seem to have searched the steamer then. Afterwards an employee highly thought of and recently promoted, was arrested, with another man who had failed to pass an examination instituted by the present postmaster.

When the Kwangchi returned on Saturday, before it had actually stopped, the police dragged their third man from the deck of the steamer and hustled him off to jail. This man has the shady reputation of being an accomplished runner of dollars and opium and anything upon which he can make a fair profit, and had built a large house with his questionable gains. The postmaster had lived with him for a time, until the quarrel last year, said to be over a woman, which supplied this man with a motive for revenge.

At the time he tried to get revenge by using the local Chinese papers to malign the postmaster, and the opinion of the police is that this is another attempt to involve him in trouble. It seems to be proving a boomerang, although the case is not yet settled, so one cannot say definitely and it is dangerous to prophesy about Chinese legal proceedings.

The Standard Oil Company's Mennan has been in port a few

days and is to leave today with empty barrels and some local cargo. Two of the Ningpo steamers have been laid up for repairs so that our mails have come less regularly. The city is quite peaceful, the nervousness of the last few weeks seems to have passed as reports from Fukien are fewer, though gates still close early.

## NINGPO MISSIONARIES OPPOSE OPIUM TRAFFIC

Commend Stand Taken By Chekiang Officials At Opening Meeting Of Association

China Press Correspondence

Ningpo, October 9.—The Ningpo Missionary Association held its first meeting of the fall last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Sheppard of the English Methodist Mission. A most interesting paper was read by Mrs. A. Hudson on "Chinese Art." Mrs. Hudson confined her remarks entirely to Chinese paintings as the time allowed would have been entirely too short to give even a brief description of art in its many aspects in Chinese life. She told us that the matter of first consideration to the Chinese artist was "line," the second was "color." That is why we see such exquisite work in the lines of all true Chinese art.

She also pointed out to us that Chekiang province was the seat of art when it was at its height owing

to the fact that art was developed among the monks when persecution drove them into the mountains of that province from all parts of the empire. The paper by Mrs. Hudson opened up an entirely new field to her listeners and was very much enjoyed and appreciated by all present. The association in the course of the business meeting following voted to express its disapproval of the proposed resumption of the opium traffic by the government and also to express its hearty approval of the stand that the Chekiang provincial officials had taken in the matter.

The association also appointed a committee to help start the proposed branch of the Mission Book Company here in Ningpo, and to get the help of a Chinese committee to help advertise the book store throughout the city and surrounding country.

Following the business meeting the hostess served delicious refreshments.

## WHY TAKE OIL OR SALTS?

when perfect regularity can be ensured by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

the dainty little liver and bowel regulators which act so gently as nature.

Pinkettes are laxative perfection; cure biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, pimples and skin blemishes. Of chemists, or send 60 cents to Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

## GOODYEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.  
July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	1	1	4	3	1	1
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
2005	83	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2204	1900
2045	1112	638	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1700
2300	1117	641	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1651
000	1125	640	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1410	530	231	521	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	2204	1900
				arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	2204	1900
				dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1651
715	1130	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
745	1130	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
745	1200	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1115	1520	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1417	1744	—	145	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1801	2021	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
7	—	—	220	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1019	223	—	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1300	08	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1315	08	—	318	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1515	316	—	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1815	430	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
9	—	—	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
910	437	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1115	628	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1215	810	—	623	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645
1617	1152	—	610	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1904	1645
1818	1300	—	611	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1904	1645

Shanghai-Nanking Line				Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line			
Express	Express	Local	Express	Express	Express	Local	Express
16	10	1	1	16	10	1	1
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
2300	1430	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. Shanghai	1410	—
700	2130	—	193	arr. Nanking	dep. Shanghai	1410	—

Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line				Lunghua-Tsochung Branch Line			
Express	Express	Local	Express	Express	Express	Local	Express
16	10	1	1	16	10	1	1
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.
930	1305	2130	2000	530	1110	1810	2100
1030	1405	2230	2100	630	1210	1910	2200

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
SHANGHAI	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00		
SOOCHOW	8.11	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.05		
WUSU	8.31	12.24	12.41	15.54	19.29	2.10			
CHANGCHOW	8.50	12.32	13.16	16.08	19.48		2.35		
TANYANG	9.05	12.59	14.11	16.16	17.41				
CHINKIANG	9.16	13.05	14.55	17.17					
NANKING	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50				6.50
PUKOW	15.30								
TSINANFU	16.25								
TIENTSIN	16.25								
CENTRAL	16.25								
PEKING	16.25								

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down									
STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
WOOSUNG	6.50	8.30	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.07	18.30	19.55	21.30
CHIANGWAN	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.37	18.57	20.27	21.57
SHANGHAI	7.25	9.05	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.45	19.05	20.35	22.05

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"											
STATIONS					Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS					Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex-press	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00					14.50	15.50			Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55						9.20	14.10	15.30	
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23					15.06	16.06			Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30						10.00	14.35	16.00	
Suzowu	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38					15.13	16.13			Chungan	dep.	8.04	9.49						11.40	15.20	17.00	
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53					15.30	16.29			Yehkah	dep.	8.41	10.31						12.39	15.51	17.40	
													Kashih	dep.	7.31	8.53						10.19	15.30	16.18	
													Zahkou	arr.	7.48	9.53	11.55					14.48	16.52		
													Sungling	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.50					16.08	17.40		
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20				13.35	16.00	16.00	17.45														
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53				13.53	15.30	16.29	17.13			Lunghwa Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.39	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23			
													Shanghai South	arr.	8.38	10.58	11.55	14.28	15.50	17.40	18.40				
Sungling	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02					16.07	17.42															
Kashih	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.25					16.53	18.49															
Kashih	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30					17.22	19.20															
Yehkah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15					17.53				Lunghwa Junction	dep.	10.30	11.25	14.05					17.18	19.20		
Chungan	dep.	9.46	11.41	14.00					18.24				Suzowu	dep.	10.39	11.40	14.14					17.28	19.29		
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25					19.19				Jiaohai	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.31					17.37	19.36		
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50					19.25				Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35					17.55	19.50		



## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 15, 1918.  
**Money And Bullion**  
 Sovereigns: buying rate,  
 @ 5/- = Tls. 4.00  
 @ exch. 74.1 = Mex. \$5.40  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
 @ 119 = Tls. 84.03  
 @ 74.1 = Mex. \$113.40  
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.9  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 275  
 Copper Cash ..... per tael 1786  
 Native Interest ..... Tls. .25

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver ..... 493d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 26.08  
 Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.78

**Exchange Closing Quotations**  
 London ..... T.T. 5/1  
 London ..... Demand 5/11  
 India ..... T.T. 338 3/4  
 Paris ..... T.T. 666  
 Paris ..... Demand 669  
 New York ..... T.T. 121  
 New York ..... Demand 121 1/2  
 Hongkong ..... T.T. 68  
 Japan ..... T.T. 48 1/2  
 Batavia ..... T.T. 27 1/2  
 Singapore ..... T.T. 46

**Banks Buying Rates**  
 London ..... Demand 5/2  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/3  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/3  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4  
 Paris ..... 4 m/s. 697  
 New York ..... o/d. Docy. 122 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. 125 1/2

**Roubles Exchange**  
 Today's Bank Buying Rate for  
 Roubles  
 Roubles 1,325 ..... Tls. 100  
 Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. \$10.25

**Customs House Exchange Rates**  
 For October  
 Sh. Tls. 3.30 @ 5/51 ..... 11  
 " 1 @ 71 1/2 ..... France 7.94  
 " 0.69 @ 129 1/2 ..... Gold \$1  
 " 1 @ 42 1/2 ..... Yen 2.64  
 " 1 @ 15 ..... Rupees 4.55  
 " 1 @ ..... Roubles  
 " 1 @ 1.50 ..... Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 15, 1918.  
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.00  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.25  
 Sungei Duri Tls. 8.50  
 Telong Tls. 15.00  
 Ziangbe Tls. 5.00

**Unofficial**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banks  
 \$575.00

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.25  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.10  
 Cully's Dairy Tls. 9.00  
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 200.00 cash  
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 210.00 Dec.  
 Chempedak Tls. 7.00  
 Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 140.30  
 December  
 Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.60  
 Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 33.50  
 Sungei Duri Tls. 8.25  
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00  
 Ziangbe Tls. 5.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 15, 1918.  
**BUSINESS DONE**

**Unofficial**  
 Anglo-Javas @ Tls. 8.30 Dec.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIEN-TSIN

Cable Address  
**ASTOR**

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.  
 Delightfully situated, facing  
 Victoria Park, and located in  
 the Centre of the Town's Life  
 and Business.  
 Spacious and Luxurious  
 Dining and Reception Rooms.  
 Every Bedroom with private  
 Bath and Toilet.  
 First Class Cuisine and  
 Selected Cullar, under Foreign  
 supervision.  
 Central Heating, Electric  
 Light, Modern Sanitary  
 Arrangements.  
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and  
 Porters meet all Trains and  
 Boats.  
**THE MANAGEMENT**

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
 Strictly first-class cuisine under  
 the personal supervision of the proprie-  
 tress. Separate baths, hot and cold  
 water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## SOUTHERNERS BEATEN IN SIEGE OF HINGHWA

Northern Troops Sally Out  
 From City And Inflict  
 Serious Defeat

China Press Correspondence  
 Hinghwa, Fukien, October 7.—The  
 siege of Hinghwa City has been  
 raised by the Northern troops who  
 sallied forth from the city and ad-  
 ministered a severe defeat to the  
 various forces collected in the name  
 of the South. Most of the provin-  
 cial troops who had previously gone  
 over to the South turned back to the  
 North again. When they got out of  
 the city they found no semblance of  
 a Southern force but rather a mis-  
 cellaneous collection of bandits got-  
 ten together by various politicians  
 in these regions with the idea of  
 usurping power. This being the  
 case, they gave up the struggle on  
 promise of pardon. Their terms  
 were granted.

It now appears that the forces oc-  
 cupying Sienyu as well as those who  
 recently attacked Hinghwa have lit-  
 tle connection with the South. Whe-  
 ther the South gave them consent to  
 occupy these regions is not quite  
 clear. The forces are composed  
 chiefly of local bandits with the aid  
 of bandits from the Yungchun re-  
 gions. These forces are largely  
 under the leadership of men who  
 have been noted in these regions for  
 seeking selfish ends. As a result the  
 people are being subjected to great  
 distress. These bands first force the  
 people to give large sums of money  
 which they say is in the nature of  
 a loan to the Southern cause to be  
 returned later. Besides this the  
 bandit troops are quartered upon the  
 villagers. Since Sienyu was occupied  
 lawlessness has increased every-  
 where. The leaders are proceeding  
 to enrich themselves at the expense  
 of the people. Thus chaos reigns.  
 Although the edge has been  
 raised, additional bandit forces are  
 being collected and another attack  
 is imminent. Within a small radius  
 of Hinghwa City and its port of Han-  
 kong, the bandits roam at will.  
 If the South has consented to this  
 method of driving out the Northern  
 soldiers it means that the price they  
 pay to the bandits is the privilege of  
 robbing the innocent people. The  
 conditions created by such a move  
 are just those which form a basis  
 for intervention.

## GOMPERS IS LAUDED BY LLOYD GEORGE

No Man Has Done More To  
 Convince Civilisation, It Must  
 Fight To Victory

GUEST OF MANY NOTABLES

Crusade For Justice, And Amer-  
 ica In To The End, Labor  
 Leader's Message

London, August 30.—Premier David  
 Lloyd George, at a luncheon given by  
 the Government in honor of Samuel  
 Gompers, the President of the Amer-  
 ican Federation of Labor, today, pro-  
 posed a toast to the health of the  
 labor leader, who is visiting England.  
 "I do this for two reasons," said Mr.  
 Lloyd George. "One of these is the  
 country from which our guest comes  
 — a country cradled and nurtured in  
 freedom. It has now proved itself true  
 to the great traditions of being the  
 champion and the protector of  
 freedom. In this undertaking it has  
 placed the whole of its resources at  
 the disposal of the Allies in the great  
 struggle for liberty. Therefore we  
 salute the flag of that glorious land  
 of America."

"In the second place, we welcome  
 Mr. Gompers and his friends for their  
 own sake. Gompers is a name as well  
 known in every country as in his own.  
 Mr. Gompers is a man who, like my-  
 self, has forgiven those who in the  
 past, have upbraided him for his  
 policies. We are fully prepared to co-  
 operate to secure the ideals which we  
 have always held."

"Mr. Gompers is fighting the same  
 democratic battle that this country  
 has been fighting and is fighting today.  
 In this country men of all classes  
 have contributed in sacrifices and  
 suffering, and I say without hesita-  
 tion that victory in this war means more  
 to those who earn their bread by the  
 sweat of their brow than to any other  
 class."

"It is significant that in this  
 country, with a few exceptions, gen-  
 uine leaders of labor are convinced  
 that victory in this war is essential  
 that they may achieve the great  
 objects of their lives. Previous to the  
 war German labor organized to  
 destroy the domination of Prussian  
 militarism. The task which they failed  
 to accomplish by pacific means was  
 endeavoring to achieve by military  
 means—their emancipation from bond-  
 age. If the war had not come for a  
 few years there would have been an  
 uprising of democracy in Germany.  
 "Fortunately there are few in the  
 Allied countries who do not believe this  
 to be a righteous war. On behalf of  
 the British Empire and the Allies, I  
 desire to say that no man has done  
 more than Mr. Gompers to convince  
 the civilized world that it is vital to

## French Baby Tanks In Battle



First photos of the Franco-American attack on Chateau-Thierry. The photo shows French "baby tanks" entering the wood of Villers Cotteret, southwest of Soissons.

the interests of all that the war should  
 be prosecuted to a triumphant con-  
 clusion."

George H. Roberts, Minister of  
 Labor, in seconding the toast, said:  
 "The great American people is joined  
 to the Allies to demonstrate to the  
 world that the maintenance of right  
 is of even greater importance than  
 the maintenance of peace."

The Earl of Reading, Ambassador  
 to the United States, said he considered  
 Mr. Gompers one of the best and  
 strongest supporters of the Allied  
 cause. He said Mr. Gompers had led  
 the opinion of the people of America  
 and caused the people to understand  
 the situation. He ran great risks, but  
 he took them, recognizing that capital  
 and labor could work together in a  
 good cause if only misunderstandings  
 could be removed. Lord Reading ex-  
 pressed the hope that after the war  
 Great Britain and the United States  
 would continue to work in the closest  
 amity and co-operation.

Cannot Lose, Says Gompers  
 Mr. Gompers, replying, said he had  
 talked with President Wilson before  
 leaving the United States. He added  
 that he shared the deep feeling and  
 high ideals of the President that the  
 United States was with Great Britain  
 and her Allies to a victorious end of  
 the war. Referring to the labor situa-  
 tion, Mr. Gompers said:

"We found ourselves in the position  
 as to whether it were possible for the  
 labor movement to live in a world  
 dominated by Kaiserism and mili-  
 tarism. American labor found it im-  
 possible. We dare not lose. We cannot  
 lose. We will win."

Mr. Gompers declared that the  
 Americans were going to aid the Allies  
 millions strong—with all their man  
 power and resources, if necessary.  
 "We realize," he said, "that nothing  
 is so important now as winning the  
 war. It has ceased to be a war; it  
 is a crusade for right, justice, and  
 liberty."

Among the high Government and  
 military officials and labor leaders  
 present, besides Premier Lloyd  
 George, were Winston Churchill,  
 Minister of Munitions; Lord Robert  
 Cecil, Under Secretary of Foreign  
 Affairs; Premier Massey of New  
 Zealand, Lord Reading, Ambassador  
 to the United States; Austen Cham-  
 berlain, George Nicoll Barnes, and  
 General Smuts of the War Cabinet;  
 H. M. Hyndman, Socialist leader; J.  
 Havelock Wilson, President of the  
 Seamen's Union; American Consul  
 General Skinner, Charles A. Hanson,  
 Lord Mayor of London; W. A. Ap-  
 pleton, Secretary of the General  
 Federation of Trades Unions; Major  
 Waldorf Astor, and Lord Weir, Sec-  
 retary of State for Air Forces.

The newspapers all print editorials  
 welcoming the American labor leaders  
 and give marked prominence to the  
 declaration of Mr. Gompers that the  
 labor men of the United States are in  
 favor of a war to the finish without  
 compromise and will have no part in  
 unofficial negotiations with Socialists  
 of enemy countries.

Spokesmen for British workmen  
 are sharply divided on the question of  
 peace terms and particularly on the  
 question which has arisen several  
 times in the last year as to whether  
 British labor representatives should  
 meet representatives of the German  
 majority Socialists at some neutral  
 capital to discuss war questions.  
 There is no doubt that a large  
 majority of British workmen are  
 with the Americans on the main  
 issues. But some spokesmen, or  
 those who pass current with the  
 general public as spokesmen, for the  
 labor men and the labor party, which  
 promises to become a powerful factor  
 in British politics, are what are termed  
 internationalists. It is certain  
 that the most prominent of them are  
 not workmen, but theoretical So-  
 cialists who have gained prominence  
 in the labor party. Arthur Hen-  
 derson, recently a member of the  
 British Cabinet, is the most con-  
 spicuous of the leaders who would  
 confer with the Germans. The In-  
 dependent Labor Party, which has in  
 its ranks only a small fraction of the  
 members of unions, goes even further  
 than Mr. Henderson and is com-  
 monly known as the pacifist or peace-  
 at-any-price party.

On the other hand there are the  
 leaders of the type of J. Havelock  
 Wilson, the head of the Seamen's  
 Union, which is getting up a monster  
 petition for a boycott of German ship-  
 ping and sailors after the war on  
 account of the treatment given to  
 Allied and neutral sailors by sub-  
 marines.

At His Boyhood Home  
 Mr. Gompers' visit yesterday to  
 his boyhood home, where he was born

## Hankow Market Report

Finance And Money Market

Bills were offering fairly freely on  
 October 3, and there was some inter-  
 bank business on October 7, when  
 news was received that an armistice  
 had been asked for by the Central  
 Powers. There was not much  
 enquiry for remittance. Tael T.T.  
 on Shanghai remained steady at  
 about 96.8 Chinese market, while  
 foreign banks sold at about the  
 same rate.

Dollars rose from 71.65 buyers  
 and 71.85 sellers Chinese market to  
 72.3 and 72.5 respectively on October  
 7, and fell again to opening rates at  
 the close.

Interest closed at 17 percent after  
 having been 15 percent. Changsha  
 Exchange: 40 (unchanged).

Business in exports has shown an  
 improvement during the past week.

and it is reported that a fair amount  
 of gallnuts, fibres and seeds have  
 been bought.

Wood oil is weaker. Supplies of  
 egg products are small, and prices  
 have advanced in consequence.  
 There are some enquiries for tallow.

Imports  
 We have to report a quiet market,  
 with nothing doing. Clearances  
 have been fair.

## London Rubber Market

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co.  
 inform us that the following is a  
 translation of a telegram received by  
 them from Messrs. Barker and Co.,  
 Ltd., London, dated the 9th instant:  
 Average spot price standard quality  
 Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2a 31d.  
 Average spot price standard quality  
 First Crepe 2a 41d.  
 First warehouse (Singapore) 1/21,  
 1/21, not much business.

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE TONIGHT

The Greatest of all Serials

## "The House of Hate"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE — ANTONIO MORENO

Episode 7. "THE GERM MENACE."

Episode 8. "THE UNTOLD SECRET."

Playing to packed houses, this serial is without doubt the finest yet from  
 THE HOUSE OF FATHER

## "A Visit to Yellowstone Park"

PATHE'S

French Gazette — American Gazette

LONESOME LUKE

"Look Pleasant, Please"

a few smiles by your favorite comedian.

Time and Prices as Usual

Thursday Next

Another Great Fox Film

"Jack and the Beanstalk"

a spectacular picturization of the world's greatest fairy story

10 WONDERFUL REELS

## Apollo Theatre Thursday, October 17

WM. FOX presents The story that never grows old

## "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"

The age-long story of the pigmy who fought the giant.  
 The David against the Goliath. This is the story.

A SPECIAL FOX KIDDER WONDER PICTURE  
 1,300 CHILDREN AND A GIANT 8-ft. 6-in. TALL  
 A FILM FOR CHILDREN from 5 to 90 YEARS.

10 Wonderful Reels Filmed at a cost of \$500,000 Gold  
 A SPECTACULAR PICTURIZATION OF THE WORLD'S  
 GREATEST FAIRY STORY.

Your dream has come true.

Were you ever a child?  
 Do you remember how you used to sit by the fire on cold, stormy  
 nights, at the feet of some old woman who read to you from a big, fat book?  
 She told you all the marvels of the world and all the dreams that are  
 too happy to be realized in the world. And you listened, rapt.  
 And when she would turn a page you would jump to your feet at  
 once, and put your hand on her arm, and ask in your child voice:  
 "May I see the picture?"  
 Then she would show you a wonderful thing of red and yellow and  
 green and blue, which contained all the fairies of the universe, and the  
 giants and dragons and dwarfs. And you would look at it lovingly, and  
 whisper to her:  
 "I wish there was a picture of the whole story, don't you?"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL. BOOK AT ROBINSON'S

## BLANCHE SWEET

THE

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

On Oct. 16th and 17th

PAULINE FREDERICK

IN THE

Famous Player Masterpiece

## "NANETTE OF THE WILDS"

In Five Parts

SHOWING ALSO

A New Gaumont Graphic

"WOMANLY CURIOSITY"

Comedy

"MOTHERLESS KIDS"

Comedy

## "THE CAPTIVE"

in

Five Parts

IS TO BE SEEN

at the

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING ALSO

Three Splendid New Comedies

## Amusements

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North  
 Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME

for To-Night

11th and 12th Episodes

"Secret of the Submarine"

Also Two Fine Comedies

PROGRAMME

for Thursday Night

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Episodes

"Broken Coin"

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North  
 Szechuen Roads.

PROGRAMME

For Wednesday, 16th October.

11th and 12th Episodes. 4 Parts.

Also Showing

"In the Bear's Claws"

Amusing Picture

"Father's Lucky Escape"

Interesting Comedy.

## CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

## HIRE CARS

\$300 Per Hour  
 \$100 Minimum

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 10,000  
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## CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... \$15,000,000  
 Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... \$5,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... \$1,750,000  
 Total ..... \$36,750,000

Reserve liability of Pro-  
 prietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy  
 Chairman  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
 G. E. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale  
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
 T. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellin

Chief Manager:  
 Hongkong-N. J. STARR

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Penang  
 Bangkok, Johore, Singapore  
 Batavia, Kobe, Saigon  
 Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, S. Francisco  
 Calcutta, London, Shanghai  
 Canton, Lyons, Singapore  
 Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya  
 Foochow, Manila, Tientsin  
 Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtau  
 Harbin, New York, Yokohama  
 Hioh, Peking

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster  
 Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
 counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
 ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved  
 Securities, and every description of  
 Banking and Exchange business  
 transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the  
 chief commercial places in Europe,  
 India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
 and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
 Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential  
 Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$15,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,500,000.00

Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai  
 Hankow, Kailang, Hongkong  
 Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang  
 Antung, Anking, Changsha  
 Dairen, Harbin, Nanking  
 Mukden, Ningpo, Kwantung  
 Newchwang, Nanking, Foochow  
 Kaitung, Chinkiang, Amoy  
 Kaitung, Haichow, Canton  
 Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong  
 Chefoo, Wusheng, Swatow  
 Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-

count at 2 per cent. per annum, on

Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent.

per annum and on Fixed Deposits at

the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per

cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per

cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per

cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
 Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de

Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de

Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-

gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir

National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of

New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Tails and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,  
 Manager for China.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital contributed by the

Chinese Government ..... 5,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie

& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser

le Developpement de Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France. Ban-

que de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour

favoriser le Developpement du

Commerce et de l'Industrie en

France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking

Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai

Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin

Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok

Hankow, O-Amur, Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

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application.

Local Bills discounted. Special

facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal

cities of the world bought and sold.

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L. JEZERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of

Finance.

General Banking Business of

Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange

Business a Specialty. We issue

Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of

Credit Buying and Selling Specie,

Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Com-

mmercial Papers and Bills Discount-

ed.

Loans and Advances made on

approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current

accounts and fixed deposits accord-

ing to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio,

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,

Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London,

New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin,

Hankow, Kwantung, Tsingtau,

Dairen, Changchun, Mukden,

Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong-

kong, Canton.

YOA YU,  
 Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved

securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-

count at 2 per cent. per annum, on

Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent.

per annum and on Fixed Deposits at

the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per

cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per

cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per

cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
 Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kiangse Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco

Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and

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lers' and Commercial Letters of

Credit, Correspondents throughout

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S. KASAHARA,  
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Central 2350 General Office.

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Central 4688 Comptroller.

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## Nederlandsche Handel

Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 70,000,000 (about 15,333,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about 1966,388)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Teluk-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Teluk-Betong

Djakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Badja Semarang

Langsa Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank

of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal

places in Europe, Asia, Australia

and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives

for collection bills of exchange,

issues letters of credit on its

branches and correspondents and

transacts banking business of every

description.

Current accounts kept in tals

and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON

current tael accounts and fixed de-

posits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG,  
 Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or

over \$100. will be received at one

time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-

ceived in one year from any single

depositor whose credit balance shall

not at any time exceed the sum of

\$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per

cent per annum will be allowed on

the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on de-

mand. Accounts will be kept either

in Mexican Dollars or Tails at the

option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with

Pass Books in which all transactions

will be entered. Pass Books must be

presented when paying in or

withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved

securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts at 2 per cent per annum on

daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.







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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE			
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool).			
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500		
AKI MARU	12,500		
AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.			
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 18
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi,	Oct. 17
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 17
KOKURA MARU	5,000		Oct. 25
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Oct. 19
TAKEKUMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Arakida,	Oct. 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000		Oct. 26
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 30
FOR JAPAN			
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Segawa,	Oct. 17
KOBE TO SETTLE			
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18
FOR HONGKONG			
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4
KANESIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).			
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 20
KITANO MARU	16,000		Nov. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. —
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information apply to T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.			

French Take Laon,  
British At Douai

(Continued from Page 1)

awkward salients and will be continually faced with open warfare. Hard Fighting in Center

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

Between Le Cateau and St. Vaast the Germans, in strength, are fighting hard. We renewed our attack here yesterday and very severe fighting occurred along the railway embankment from Montoy to Neuville, large forces of fresh enemy troops fiercely counter-attacking, supported by tanks, the whole morning. By the afternoon British tenacity had triumphed and we were pursuing the Germans eastwards.

Meanwhile the total of the liberated inhabitants grows daily. All of them tell similar stories of the intolerable arrogance of the German officers and soldiers and their vindictive punishments. The German army has left in these territories a foul name which centuries will not efface. The report of Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's terms aroused more curiosity than interest among the masses of the soldiers, who say that their business is to fight on until they are told to stop.

## Haig Reports Progress

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Eastward of the Scheldt Canal we obtained possession of the village of Montcourt and reached the outskirts of Laon-St. Amand.

In the Douai sector we are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured Faubourg d'Esquerchin, Douai prison and the greater part of Fiers.

Eastward of Amay we made progress along the south bank of the Haute Doule Canal towards Courtes, southward of Carvin.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Local engagements continued on the line of the River Selle. We enlarged our bridgehead positions in the neighborhood of Solesmes and made progress on the west bank of the river about Haussy and Saulz. We took prisoners in local fighting in the neighborhood of Lieux St. Amand.

Early this morning our advanced troops crossed the Senece Canal at Aubigny-au-Bac and took nearly 200 prisoners but were unable to maintain their position in the face of strong counter-attacks.

We continued to advance north-westward of Douai. We held Courcelles-les-Lens and Noyelle-Doudart and are approaching the line of the Haute Doule Canal on the whole front between Douai and Vendin-le-Vieil. We took a number of prisoners in this sector.

Aviation.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Rain and thick mist impeded flying. Our low-flying machines dropped 2½ tons of bombs. There was no decisive fighting in the air.

## Germans Counter-Attack

London, October 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Yesterday afternoon the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on a wide front northward of Le Cateau and launched strong infantry attacks against our position eastward of the river Selle and in the neighborhood of Solesmes. These attacks were successfully repulsed after stiff fighting.

Other attacks in which tanks were employed to support the infantry assault against our positions opposite Haussy were unsuccessful. Our patrols advanced at a number of points southward and northward of Douai and gained ground, taking prisoners.

(By wireless.) A German official communiqué reports:

Our counter-attack threw out the enemy who had penetrated into Aubigny-au-Bac.

We occupy new positions northward of Laon and on the Aisne.

Our successful battles on Chemin-des-Dames and on the Sappe have rendered possible the smooth carrying out of our movements here, also in Champagne.

A German official communiqué reports:

We withdrew somewhat northeast of Cambrai.

The enemy followed us up and reached Avesnes-le-Sec and the heights on the west bank of the Selle near Saulz and Haussy.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy reached the wooded districts of St. Gobain, the heights north of the Ailette and Amfontaine.

## Paris Reports Progress

## At Laon And On Suippe

Paris, October 12.—Yesterday the Germans retreated before General Gouraud's army, falling back on a front of thirty-eight miles from the river Suippe and the river Aisne. The French pursued with cavalry, reaching the river Retourne. This magnificent result, well won by General Gouraud's troops after a desperate battle, is a great victory. In consequence of the British advance at Le Cateau another withdrawal has been forced on the Germans and the northern end of the powerful Wotan Line abandoned.

The reconquest of the forest of Argonne south of Grand Pré has been completed by the Americans.

Lient. Meyer Was Thaw's  
Companion In Fatal Trip

LIEUTENANT CORD MEYER.

It was Lieutenant Cord Meyer, of New York, who was injured in the airplane accident August 18 which resulted in the death of Alexander Blair Thaw, of Pittsburgh, according to a report from Paris. Both of Lieutenant Meyer's legs were broken. A deep patch from Paris on August 22 announced the death of Lieutenant Thaw and added that Thaw's companion, whose name was not given, was badly hurt. Lieutenant Meyer is a Yale graduate, and was captain of the varsity crew last year.

a feat for which they deserve the greatest credit as the Germans used all their ingenuity and fought with determination and desperation. How La Fere Fell

Paris, October 13.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

We have captured La Fere and crossed the railway between La Fere and Laon in the neighborhood of Danzy and Versigny.

To the northeast the villages in the valley of the Serre are in flames. In the St. Gobain massif we have occupied St. Nicholas-aux-Bois and Suxy.

The Italian troops progressed north of the Ailette.

Further east we hold the line Aizelle-Berriex-Amfontaine.

We have cleared the last points of the enemy's resistance in the bend of the Aisne.

## Champagne Battle Ends In Victory

Paris, October 13.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The battle begun in Champagne on September 26, has ended after 17 days of fighting in the complete defeat of the enemy.

The 4th Army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by recouping today 36 localities and freeing several thousands of civilians who have been subjected to the German yoke since 1914. This army alone since the beginning of the Champagne offensive, has taken 21,567 prisoners, including 490 officers, 600 guns, 3,500 wagons and much material.

On its left the 5th Army relentlessly pursuing the enemy crossed the Retourne and advanced ten kilometers. We hold Vieux-les-Asfeld, Asfeld-la-Ville and the southern outskirts of Balzay. We crossed the Aisne, fighting our way, at Guingincourt and Neufchateau and are advancing towards Mont Prouvaux between the Aisne and the Oise.

Our vigorous pressure forced the enemy to make a fresh retreat and, pressing his rearwards, we reached the Ailette north of Craonne.

Farther west our line is marked by Chivres-les-Eouvelles, four kilometers west from Laon, Bourgignon, Faucoucourt and points east of Pre-montre, east of St. Gobain, west of Bertancourt and Deuillet.

London, October 12.—The American official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Eastward of the Meuse there has been heavy fighting in Bois-des-Caures. We attained our objectives on both sides of the river.

We have taken in this sector since September 26, 17,659 prisoners.

Germans Lose Keystone Of Defenses

London, October 13.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, writing this afternoon, reports:

The French have entered Laon without a fight thus reconquering a great group of natural obstacles which for years has formed the keystone of the German defenses in France.

Last year Laon seemed the final goal of our efforts. Today its capture is merely an episode in the pursuit. The semi-circle of hills in front and the network of railways behind it made it the strongest defensive position in France.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

Further progress of the French forces is recorded from the Oise to the Aisne and in Champagne.

Southeast of Laon we reached a line running straight from Orgeval to Amfontaine.

In the center we occupied a strong

position north of the Aisne and are bridging the river under occasional heavy artillery fire.

Farther east, in the great northward bend of the Aisne we hold the southern bank of the river to Vouziers.

North of this line numerous fires indicate that the enemy does not intend to hold long his new natural line along the river Serre.

The American official communiqué issued this evening reports:

On both sides of the Meuse we broke up strong repeated attempts by the enemy to dislodge us from our recently won positions.

## News Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice were among the passengers who left for Yokohama on the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela Saturday.

The marriage of Mr. A. H. Hatherly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Miss Wakeford Cox will be solemnized at the Holy Trinity Cathedral tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Shanghai Bankers' Association will hold the formal opening of its buildings at 3 and 4 Hongkong Road at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Mr. Li Chi-fang, secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who has recently completed a year's sojourn in the United States, will lecture on present conditions in the United States this evening at 8 o'clock at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Several interesting pictures depicting America in the war will be screened. The public is invited.

The sum of \$122,519.68 and Tis. 5.155 was turned in when the campaign closed yesterday afternoon for the raising funds for the construction of a new home for the Ningpo Guild in Shanghai. Work for the construction of the new building on the corner of Lloyd and Tibet Roads will soon be started. The demolishing of the old buildings on the site began last Saturday.

## From The Chinese Press

Cablegrams of congratulation have been received from the United States, Mexico and Brazil on the occasion of the inauguration of President Hsu Shih-chang. President Wilson's message, expressed the hope that China will participate in the coming peace conference of Europe in order to improve her national status. The reply of President Hsu was that it has been China's wish to participate.

In reply to President Hsu's request to come up to Peking to formulate plans for the settlement of the internal question, Mr. Chang Chien, the former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, telegraphs that he is going to Nanking to consult General Li Shun before proceeding to the Capital.

In order to avoid misunderstandings between the President and the Cabinet, President Hsu will hold weekly conferences with members of the Cabinet.

A peace society is being organized by members of the Chiao Tung Clique, the Yen Chiu Faction, the Tao Lung Lui and a portion of the An Fu Club for the hastening of the conclusion of hostilities within the country. A meeting of charter members was held at the residence of Mr. Liang Shih-yi.

The Canton Government has circularized the province with a telegram saying that if Mr. Hsu Shih-chang assumes and retains the office of the President, all hopes for peace are shattered and the Canton administration will be compelled to resort to force. The message says that although the Southwestern provinces are in favor of internal peace, circumstances are such that they are obliged to use arms to resist the militarism of the North.

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Children's Diseases.

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(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

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Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

## Volunteer Corps Orders

The following S.V.C. orders were issued from headquarters yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, commandant:

No. 80.—Judging Distance Competition.—A lecture will be given by Captain C. D. Pearson, Engineers, S.V.C., in the South Room, Town Hall, on Tuesday, October 22 at 5:15 p.m.

Subject.—"Distance Judging and some notes on the competition for the Bray Cup."

The lecture is open to all Officers and N.C. Officers of the Corps, the competitors and those who assisted on the 11th August.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

No. 81.—Class for Musketry Instruction.—A class for Officers and N.C. Officers will be formed under the Corps Sergeant-Major, who will go through the course as it should be given to recruits and others. Each class will be limited to 24 and attendance during the full course is necessary.

An examination will be held at the end of the course and those who pass the required tests will be qualified to act as Musketry Instructors.

Place.—S.V.C. headquarters, Town Hall.

Dates and time.—Tuesday, November 5 and Friday, November 8, and each succeeding Tuesday and Friday in November, at 5:45 p.m.

No. 82.—Municipal Challenge Cup.—This trophy was completed for on Saturday, October 12, at 2 p.m. under conditions which embraced deliberate fire at 500 yards, skirmishing practice and rapid fire at 200 yards.

It was won for the second time in succession by Private C. Luthy, First Reserve.

No. 83.—Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following Officers:

Lieut. A. H. Swan, 10-10-18 to 4-11-18.

Capt. C. H. Rutherford, 15-10-18 to 23-10-18.

2/Lt. R. A. Stuart, 13-10-18 to 20-10-18.

## The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket  
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 60,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 27th October, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

## LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize .....	\$50,000
1 Second Prize .....	15,000
1 Third Prize .....	6,000
2 Fourth Prize .....	\$3,000 each
4 Fifth Prize .....	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prize .....	500 "
20 Seventh Prize .....	100 "
50 Eighth Prize .....	150 "
100 Ninth Prize .....	40 "
800 Tenth Prize .....	20 "
Each approximate to the First Prize .....	300 "
Each approximate to the Second Prize .....	150 "
Each approximate to the Third Prize .....	100 "
Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .....	50 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .....	18 "
599 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize .....	15 "
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize .....	12 "
1,198 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .....	12 "
3,394 drawn tickets .....	Total
	\$153,131

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

19749

## SPACE FOR PORT SAID

S.S. "YESAN MARU" leaving hence the end of Oct. or beginning of November.

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# Business and Official Notices

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Replies must be called for

### INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

73rd Monthly Drawing of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

15th of October, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the bonds, the under-mentioned reimbursements of the total value of \$18,624 representing 25% of \$74,496 being premium on 6,208 bonds for the month of October were drawn on the 15th of October at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. Chu Shih-kyung and Wong Zung-ta bondholders: M. Speelman, Director, and Messrs. Seth, Mancell and Co., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 16th of October at any of the following places:—  
SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII.  
TIENTSIN—International Savings Society, 45 Rue de France.  
HANKOW—Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., 11 Rue d'Hanoi.  
CANTON—Messrs. Gerin, Drevard and Co., Shamsien.

3 Bonds at \$2,000 Each Numbered 5240, 5125, 2212  
3 Bonds at \$1,000 Each Numbered 1138, 1820, 843  
3 Bonds at \$500 Each Numbered 1744, 4454, 5308  
3 Bonds at \$200 Each Numbered 2289, 5142, 4775  
3 Bonds at \$100 Each Numbered 4796, 3012, 5021

1 Bond at \$208 Numbered 5549  
1 Bond at \$200 Numbered 5551  
and 608 bonds at \$12.00

1 1039 1994 2969 4131 4991  
9 1043 2000 2977 4139 4998  
28 1045 2027 2982 4144 5015  
34 1046 2032 2983 4145 5016  
46 1058 2044 3002 4156 5037  
64 1061 2050 3024 4165 5041  
65 1065 2059 3051 4169 5061  
67 1071 2072 3063 4173 5086  
97 1080 2077 3064 4178 5086  
113 1084 2080 3066 4186 5103  
136 1086 2087 3082 4191 5118  
140 1091 2088 3094 4197 5121  
143 1095 2102 3114 4230 5139  
144 1099 2122 3131 4235 5134  
150 1100 2150 3142 4244 5149  
151 1103 2151 3143 4245 5149  
176 1117 2172 3169 4284 5238  
196 1119 2189 3178 4296 5246  
205 1126 2195 3181 4300 5259  
206 1132 2205 3200 4311 5284  
210 1162 2221 3268 4319 5292  
222 1163 2232 3273 4320 5296  
223 1174 2234 3344 4324 5334  
255 1179 2245 3348 4349 5341  
271 1186 2260 3366 4379 5343  
286 1192 2275 3365 4384 5359  
300 1199 2285 3371 4394 5354  
309 1201 2279 3375 4398 5357  
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378 1207 2298 3418 4428 5371  
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536 1354 2377 3511 4541 5581  
537 1358 2380 3514 4542 5585  
541 1375 2394 3572 4549 5648  
543 1385 2396 3576 4551 5653  
549 1402 2408 3577 4561 5655  
556 1407 2419 3578 4566 5668  
557 1412 2430 3591 4567 5679  
571 1432 2439 3597 4574 5681  
572 1435 2444 3605 4576 5682  
586 1439 2459 3609 4583 5698  
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611 1496 2491 3668 4619 5772  
614 1526 2492 3676 4629 5779  
653 1546 2495 3680 4635 5789  
657 1574 2548 3685 4636 5796  
661 1580 2557 3691 4637 5799  
678 1609 2572 3699 4640 5805  
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783 1730 2684 3842 4755 6021  
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819 1769 2740 3857 4791 6046  
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903 1805 2809 3946 4824 6102  
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915 1818 2829 3959 4835 6114  
930 1822 2834 3966 4838 6116  
935 1833 2844 3969 4858 6121  
936 1853 2851 3971 4859 6126  
942 1856 2856 3977 4862 6134  
948 1866 2860 3979 4867 6161  
959 1878 2872 3998 4876 6162  
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980 1901 2898 4021 4885 6181  
994 1919 2903 4025 4898 6183  
1003 1940 2921 4045 4915 6193  
1017 1948 2944 4048 4927 6204  
1019 1968 2946 4068 4932 6205  
1024 1973 2949 4079 4938 6206  
1030 1976 2950 4112 4951  
1038 1980 2954 4194 4965  
1039 1990 2964 4128 4981

### Notice To Mariners, No. 669.

China Sea.

Yangtze River—Ch'inkiang District.

Kiushan Point (round) Channel—Kiushan Point.

Surveying Beacon Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Surveying Beacon situated on Kiushan Point, Kiushan Point (round) Channel, Yangtze River, has been moved 0.59 cable, S. 77 degrees E., magnetic, from its former position.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,

Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS, Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 15th October, 1918.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

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"America arrives"  
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"Topical Gazettes showing fighting on the Western Front."  
etc.

Booking opens at Moutrie's, Thursday, 17th October. 1918

### Shanghai Hockey League

The Annual General Meeting of the above will be held at the Shanghai Rowing Club on Monday, 21st inst., at 5:45 p.m.

All those interested in Hockey are invited to attend.

J. FORBES CAIE,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. 1918

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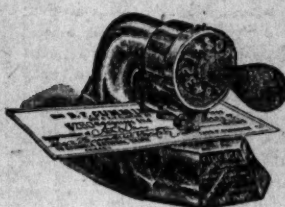
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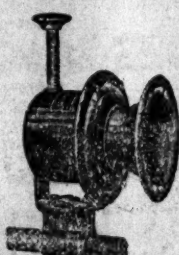
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